

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE.
Barometer 29.82

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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July 22, 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 79, 2 p.m. 85.
Humidity 88 73

July 22, 1913, Temperature 6 a.m. 80, p.m. 91.
Humidity 94 63

2854 號九十月五閏年寅甲

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1914.

金輝輝 號二拾廿月七年亥癸

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

THE IRISH CRISIS.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH AT THE CONFERENCE.

STIRRING APPEAL TO THE MEMBERS.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Received July 21.

The papers are not enthusiastic with regard to the Irish conference, and emphasise the chilling silence which prevailed in the House of Commons yesterday except when it was announced that the Speaker would preside. Apart from jealousy of the infringement of the House of Commons prerogatives, it is the general feeling that the conference is not likely to be successful, as its decisions must be confirmed by the respective supporters of the members of the Conference.

One Likely Result.

The Unionists declare that the Ulstermen are less inclined to make sacrifices than they were two years ago. The only consolation is that the failure of the conference will make a General Election practically inevitable.

On the contrary, it is stated that at a stormy meeting of the Nationalists which was held yesterday, after a report by Mr. Davlin on the feeling in Ireland, Mr. Redmond promised not to submit to any concessions beyond those in the original Amending Bill.

Liberal Support for Nationalists.

It is unofficially stated that a Liberal meeting is to be held to-day and promises to be numerous and influentially attended. The avowed object of the meeting is to support the Nationalists.

Press Comment.

The *Daily News* states that the Royal coup d'état constitutes the gravest crisis since the days of William IV., and asserts that the King may withhold his assent to Home Rule unless the Amending Bill is appended, on the ground that the introduction of the latter vitiates the Parliament Act.

The *Daily Chronicle* states that there is no evidence that the King has acted otherwise than constitutionally, and says His Majesty is entitled to hearty support for his attempt at reconciliation.

The Arrival.

The Speaker arrived at Buckingham Palace an hour before the conference commenced, and the crowds were so dense that he had to enter by a side gate. The next to arrive was Mr. Dillon, and then came Mr. Bonar Law, Captain Craig and Sir Edward Carson, who arrived together and were cheered. Then came Mr. Redmond, and Lord Lansdowne stood, and finally Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George arrived, and were cheered.

The King received the representatives in the Bow Room and addressed them. The proceedings were as strictly private as a Cabinet meeting.

The King's Speech.

London, Received July 22.

In the course of his speech at the Conference, His Majesty the King, after thanking those present for their response to his summons, and expressing gratification at the fact that the

Speaker was to preside at the meetings, proceeded:—

My intervention may be regarded as a new departure, but the exceptional circumstances under which you have been brought together justify my action. For months we have watched with deep misgivings the course of events in Ireland. The trend has been surely and steadily towards an appeal to force, and to-day the cry of civil war is on the lips of the most responsible and the most sober-minded of my people. It is unthinkable that we should be brought to the brink of fratricidal strife upon issues apparently so capable of adjustment if handled in a spirit of generous compromise.

My apprehension in contemplating such a dire calamity is intensified by my feelings of attachment to Ireland and my sympathy with her people, who have always welcomed me with warm-hearted affection. You represent in one form or another the vast majority of my subjects at Home. You also have a deep interest in my Dominions overseas, who are scarcely less concerned in a prompt and friendly settlement. I regard you, then, as trustees for the honour and peace of all. Your responsibilities are indeed great. The time is short, and I know you will employ it to the fullest advantage and be patient, earnest and conciliatory, in view of the magnitude of the interests at stake. I pray that God, in His infinite wisdom, may guide your deliberations so that they may result in the joy of peace and an honourable settlement.

Amicable Discussion.

The Conference amicably discussed the points at issue, but no definite advance towards agreement was made.

Liberal Representations.

Over a hundred Liberals met and considered the situation. They urged the Government to make no concessions which were not acceptable to the Nationalists and not to agree to a settlement involving a Dissolution before the Plural Voting Bill is passed.

His Majesty the King remained with the members of the Conference for over half an hour. The entire proceedings lasted an hour and a half. The Conference will be resumed to-morrow (Wednesday).

Election Rumours.

Later.

There were renewed rumours in the Lobby last evening of an imminent General Election. Liberals and Unionists alike anticipate an early Dissolution.

It is understood that both sides were unyielding at the Conference.

The *Dublin Irish Independent* says the King's speech exposed His Majesty to the suspicion that he has been influenced by the Tory view.

TELEGRAMS.

FRANCE & RUSSIA.

GENERAL AGREEMENT.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Received July 22.

Reuter's St Petersburg correspondent states that the Czar and President Poincaré resumed their prolonged conversation on foreign matters of interest to France and Russia. They agreed on harmonious action regarding their general European policy. The Foreign Ministers conferred simultaneously.

Serious Labour Troubles.

A later message states that President Poincaré's visit has been marred by serious labour disturbances. Over a hundred thousand men struck work, and there have been attacks on the police, as well as revolver shooting incidents. Numerous arrests have been made.

The Cossacks were called out in the Viborg quarter, and they fired two rounds of blank cartridges, dispersing the crowds. Tramwaymen elsewhere were ejected, and passengers overturned the cars. Political agitators are stirring up long-standing grievances in order to provoke a crisis. Strikes are also reported from Moscow, Riga and Saratoff, while Cossacks are being rapidly drafted into St. Petersburg.

Visit to Capital.

President Poincaré has arrived at St. Petersburg on the Imperial yacht from Peterhof. He drove to the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul and laid his sword on the tomb of Alexander the Third.

He drove through the streets and then to the Winter Palace and the French Hospital. The streets were strongly guarded by Cossacks and elaborate precautions were taken to prevent disturbances by the strikers.

President Poincaré gave a banquet at the Embassy in the evening and, later, departed on the yacht for Peterhof.

THE KOMAGATA MARU.

DRASTIC STEPS.

London, Received July 22.

Reuter's correspondent at Victoria, British Columbia, states that an armed force will be transferred from the Dominion warship Rainbow to the Komagata Maru, and the Hindoo ringleaders will be arrested, placed in irons and deported by the next outgoing liner for the Orient. If the mutinous spirit is not then quelled, all the Hindoos will be transhipped and deported in batches.

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, Governor General of Canada, has appealed to the Hindoos to maintain peace.

The Japanese Government has cabled to the Consul in Vancouver that if the Komagata Maru is forcibly seized by the naval authorities, all the Japanese officers and crew must first leave the ship, so as to avoid international complications.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

HUERTA LEAVES.

London, Received July 21.

Reuter's correspondent at Puerto Mexico says Ex-President Huerta and his family have sailed on the German cruiser Dresden for Jamaica. There was no demonstration.

General Carranza has intimated that he is willing to grant a limited armistice as an act of generosity, but intends to prosecute those responsible for the down-throw of President Madero.

TELEGRAMS.

BISLEY.

THE KOLAPORE CUP.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Received July 22.

At Bisley, Australia won the Kolapore Cup (seven shots at 300, 500 and 600 yards). The scores were:—

Australia 778.
Canada 774.
The Motherland 770.
India 747.
Guernsey 731.

[Last year The Motherland won with a score of 790, the other scores being:—Australia, 777; Canada, 777; South Africa, 749; Guernsey, 742.]

CARUSO.

How a Great Singer Began his Career.

"I began," as your language has it, in Naples in 1873, writes Signor Caruso, in an American paper. So, you see, I am 41 years old; and every day I feel I am still "beginning."

"Had I followed the path that was chosen for me I should have been a mechanic—an engineer, a man who deals with hard iron, and harder facts. Instead, I am giving to the public the melodies of great musicians to the best of my ability, and my happiness is complete. Shall I tell you how it happened?"

So, my good father was employed in Naples as a working mechanic; and he had two sons—myself and a younger boy. For myself, I fear I was a sad trial to my parents as a child, for I was very, very noisy and lively; my juvenile and piercing voice was heard all day, and often all night. Indeed, at home I was not what you call popular. No, my father chastised me, as I deserved, and desired to make me a sober, industrious mechanic, like himself. In this desire I did not join him.

What would you? A "trade" did not appeal to me—the sea did, and as boats were luxuries beyond my modest means, I learned swimming and behaved like a youthful porpoise at every opportunity. "At school I objected to all rules and regulations, and lived in a state of disgrace. At the age of 11 I developed a great love for singing and possessed, I believe, a fine, clear contralto voice! One day the old organist of the Church of St. Anna, Naples, heard me singing some popular melody and my youthful efforts delighted him so much that he engaged me to sing in his choir. And I received for my labours each Sunday the large sum of 20 cents weekly—the first money I ever earned.

"Be a Mechanic or Starve."

When I was 12 my schoolmaster sent me home in haste for refusing to obey certain rules. On the doorstep my father met me; chastisement followed, as usual, after which he declared that I must be apprenticed at once to a mechanical engineer. I was, and I loathed my new work wholeheartedly. In fact, my only interest centred round mechanical drawing, and I promptly had dreams of being an artist—an ambition that had an outlet in this hour in occasional caricatures.

The turning point in my life came at the age of 15, when my dear mother died. Had she lived it is probable that I should have continued my mechanical studies to please her. But her death seemed to me to justify an alteration in my career before it was too late. A mechanical career disgusted me; an artistic career appealed to me. Accordingly, I announced my intention of devoting myself to art and music and left my father's house, following his furious ultimatum that I could "be a mechanic or starve!"

So I became a wanderer, with no weapons to help me in the fight for success but a remarkable physique and tremendous optimism, which—I thank heaven—has never failed me. Somehow I managed to pick up a poor livelihood by singing at church festivals and private houses. I was often hungry, but never unhappy; and thus I went on until, at the age of 18, I was faced by this fearful problem, "Was I a tenor or a baritone?" I left the problem to solve itself as was inevitable, and the following year decided to study. The baritone, Mischiano, took me to his master Vergine, who promptly declared I was too young for serious study, and that my voice was not strong enough to be of any real value.

The Army and Naples.

This was a fearful blow, but I persuaded the good Vergine to give me two or three lessons. Greatly against his will, he yielded; and at the end of my second lesson, seized my hands and commenced to teach me regularly. My voice at that time was so thin that it resembled the "wind" whistling through a gaping window, and my fellow students laughed at my hopes of an operatic career. Undisturbed, I worked on until my studies were curtailed by military duty.

For a year I wore the uniform of the 15th regiment of artillery, and practised the "goose-step" at Rieti. One morning I was polishing the buttons on my tunic and singing for sheer joy, with an "open throat." I can picture the scene in my mind at this moment, and see the glorious sunshine streaming in as I sat polishing vigorously. Suddenly Major Nagliati appeared, listened, and then enquired "What is your profession?" Stammering, I muttered, "I aspire to sing in opera." Without a word he left me, and I imagined he had not heard my mumbled reply. But that same evening he told me he had found me a singing-master, and that during my remaining 35 days in Rieti I could continue my studies.

A little later my kind major arranged that my brother should take my place, and thus it happened that in 1895, at the age of 22, I made my debut in a new opera at the Teatro Nuovo, Naples. I was not a success nor was the opera, for in Naples there is a group of chronic dissentients whose presence makes that city a bad place for a debut.

Milan and Success.

My master, Vergine, to whose unflinching sympathy and endless patience, I owe my deepest gratitude, encouraged me to go on studying and singing at every opportunity in various theatres.

Sonsogno, manager of the Teatro Lirico, Milan, asked me if I would study the role of Marcello in "La Bohème," to sing at his theatre. Accordingly, with Vergine's help, I began to study this

TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN WAR LEVY.

FINDING THE BALANCE.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Received July 22.

Reuter's Berlin correspondent states that the Government has prepared a Bill creating an Imperial monopoly in the manufacture of cigarettes, with a view to atoning for the shortage of one milliard in the War Levy.

TELEGRAMS.

SHAH OF PERSIA.

CORONATION CEREMONY.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Received July 22.

Reuter's correspondent at Teheran states that the Shah was crowned with the customary pomp and ceremony.

His Majesty took part in a procession through the streets, and later took the oath before the Mejlis and prayed in the Mosque.

role, but after a few days decided that it did not suit me and returned it with many regrets. A little later I visited Milan, and there Sonsogno came to me with a request that I would change my mind and consent to study the role, as he was certain it would suit me and that I should make a success of it!

Strange, was it not, that he should be convinced of my success when I felt confident of failure?

Spurred by his belief in me I learned the role, and on Tuesday, November 8, 1898, appeared as Marcello at the Teatro Lirico, Milan, and made, if I may say so in all humility, my first success. On November 9, I awoke to find press and public in agreement that I had not mistaken my vocation, and I laughed aloud to think that if I had followed my own convictions I might have struggled on in obscurity for years.

Japanese Shipping Combine.

From inquiries made in Calcutta shipping circles it would appear that there is as yet no confirmation of a statement that two big Japanese shipping companies, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, have agreed to amalgamate. The Calcutta agents of these lines have received no official information regarding the matter, but it was evident (says the *Calcutta Statesman*) that the news did not occasion much surprise among those who are in a position to speak with authority upon the shipping trade in the East. One agent who was interviewed said he had little doubt that the amalgamation, if not already agreed upon, would be carried into effect in the near future. He gave it as his opinion that the Toyo Kisen Kaisha line, which possesses a fleet of very large steamers, would eventually join forces with the two lines mentioned above, thus forming the largest shipping combine in the world. That these powerful Japanese companies are bent upon making a determined effort to oust other competitors for the control of Eastern shipping traffic seems fairly obvious. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha have increased their fleet enormously within the last few years, their total number of vessels now being 94, which represents a gross tonnage of 450,586. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha fleet comprises 111 vessels, the total gross tonnage in this instance being 170,821.

Irish Patriot's Daughter Weds.

San Francisco, June 16.—Miss Margaret O'Donovan Rossa, daughter of O'Donovan Rossa, famous Irish patriot and revolutionist, was married here yesterday to William H. Cole, of this city. Miss Rossa came from New York for the ceremony.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The Irish Conference again meets to-day.

At Bisley, Australia won the Kolapore Cup.

The Shah of Persia has been crowned at Teheran.

Russia and France are in agreement regarding their general European policy.

President Poincaré's visit to Russia has been marred by serious labour disturbances.

The Hindoos on board the Komagata Maru are to be forcibly removed and deported.

A telegram gives the text of His Majesty's speech to the members of the Irish Conference.

Ex-President Huerta and family have left Puerto Mexico on board the German cruiser Dresden for Jamaica.

The newspapers are not enthusiastic regarding the outcome of the Irish Conference.

It is considered in some quarters that the failure of the Irish Conference will make a General Election inevitable.

Over a hundred Liberals have urged the Government to make no concessions which are not acceptable to the Nationalists.

The Irish Conference at Buckingham Palace has amicably discussed the points at issue, but no agreement has been reached yet.

NEWS.

The Langkat output up to date will be found elsewhere.

General news and an article on farming in the tropics appear on page 3.

An interesting rent action was heard in the Summary Court to-day, the parties being Europeans.

Log book appears on page 6 and commercial news on page 9, while "Our Contemporaries" will be found on page 2.

In the Supreme Court, this morning, feeling tributes were paid by the Chief Justice, the Attorney General and Mr. Pollock to the late Sir Kai Ho-kai.

The Marine Court case arising out of an alleged collision between the On Lee and the Sui Tai in the West River was resumed to-day.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.
General Meeting, Association Portuguese de Socorros Mutuos.

Saturday July 25.

Third Gymkhana Meeting—3.15 p.m.
Band Performance—Peak Club.

Monday July 27.

Meeting H.K. Central Estates Ltd.—noon.
Sale of Crown Land—P.W.D.—3 p.m.

Tuesday July 28.

Lady May "at home," Mountain Lodge.
Sale of Billiard Tables and Accessories, G. P. Lammert's Sales Rooms—11 a.m.
Sale of Boots, Shoes, etc. G. P. Lammert's Sales Rooms—11 a.m.

NOTICES

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General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write o/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 37 Hollywood Road, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

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NOTICES

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CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

A Cargo of Trouble.
It has been decided that the
Indian immigrants on board the
Japanese steamer Komagata
Maru at Vancouver are to be de-
ported. Arrangements have been
made to ship them on board the
Empress of Japan on Thursday
and, if all goes well, they may be
expected to reach Hongkong in
about a month. If, however, the
attitude they have adopted to-
wards the police of Vancouver is
persisted in it is difficult to foretell
what will happen. In any case
it is certain that the Indians will
not be permitted to land in Van-
couver. To take a light-hearted
view of the situation is impossible
in view of the determination of
the men's leaders as well as the
sedition movement in India,
which six hundred grievously
disappointed and vengeful Indians
are quite capable of fanning into
flame should they be allowed
to spread such garbled accounts
of their "maltreatment" as they
are capable of inventing.

Daily Press.

The Quarantine Station.
It is not improbable that the
same mosquito is to be found in
China, and even in Hongkong,
and in the circumstances one may
suppose that the long sea voyage
proves an effective barrier to the
importation of the infection into
Asia. With the opening of the
Panama Canal the volume of
traffic between the South
American Republics and Eastern
Asia is certain to increase, and
consequently the greater will be
the danger—if danger there really
is—of infection being carried to
the East. It is not possible to
argue that because the yellow
fever scourge has not been carried
to places in nearer proximity to
South America that it will not
therefore be brought to Hong-
kong, where climatic conditions
may be more favourable to its
development, and while we hope
that fears on the subject will
prove to be entirely groundless,
it is satisfactory to know that the
subject is engaging the attention
of the Government of the Colony.
But, apart from this problematical
danger, the case is strong enough
already for the demand which the
Chamber of Commerce makes for
the provision of a permanent and
well-equipped quarantine station.
It is a discredit to the port that it
does not at the present time
possess "even the semblance of a
quarantine station."

China Mail.

Property at Sea.

Even if immunity were absolute
Great Britain would be compelled
to keep a preponderant navy
owing to the ever present fear,
real or apparent, of military
invasion. The over-seas Dominions
make additional calls and it is
impossible to obtain absolute
immunity, or to say how far
immunity of any description
would be observed. Naturally
the belligerent party does not
wish to incur the neutral's hos-
tility by interference, and therefore
the agreements between belliger-
ents and neutrals are closely
observed. But the case for right of
capture does not rest solely upon
such negative considerations.
The British Government is bound
to consider the strategic interest
of Britain. No country can
defend itself unless it has some
power of attack. The capture of
merchants and the establish-
ment of blockades are the only of-
fensive weapons that a purely naval
power like Great Britain has at her
disposal. If she gives them up
she must become a non-naval
power. This means conscription,
and excellent as that system is, it
is looked upon with horror by
the majority, who regard it as a
violation of their rights and in-
dividual liberties. Consequently
Great Britain's attitude has always
been that she is unable to sur-
render so valuable a weapon without
a *quid pro quo*. A suggestion for
limitation of armaments was pro-
posed, but the Continental Powers
were adamant in the "9d. for 4d.
attitude," and desired our con-
cessions for nothing. The solution
lies not in the consideration of
the interests of other Powers, but
in uniting pacifism and the ship-
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GENERAL NEWS.

Manobos Plead for Schools
The Manobos of Walo and Alangasan (Philippines) have requested that schools be established in their towns, a constabulary report says. The Manobos are not accustomed to living in settlements and it has been rather difficult to keep their children in school. The opening of schools in the settlements is one of the inducements for the wild Manobos to live in town.—*Bulletin.*

Investigating the White Wolf Trouble.
Owing to the recent return of the White Wolf brigands from Kelen the Government has been wondering how the brigands could force their way back without being balked by the troops and how could the brigands obtain their ammunition and food supplies. A delegate is said to have been sent to Honan and Shensi to make an investigation into the case.

New Irish Lord Justice.
The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Right Hon. J. F. Moriarty, K.C., now Attorney-General in Ireland, to be a Lord Justice of Appeal in Ireland.

New Oriel Professor at Oxford.
The Rev. Charles F. Burney, M.A., D.Litt., Fellow of St. John's College, has been elected to the Oriel Professorship of the Interpretation of Holy Scripture at Oxford. He succeeds Professor Cooke, who has been appointed to the Regius Professorship of Hebrew. A canonry of Rochester is annexed to the Oriel chair.

Islington Poisoning Mystery.
Inquests upon the bodies of Mrs. A. J. Hammett and Carl Blumberg, were concluded recently. The woman was found dead in bed on June 5, and Blumberg, who was called to see Mrs. Hammett, was found dead in his bed the following Tuesday. Death in each case was due to cyanide poisoning. The coroner's officer said that he saw Blumberg after the death of Mrs. Hammett. He said he was greatly upset, as he had given up his business to go into partnership with Mrs. Hammett. A brother of Mrs. Hammett said that Blumberg had no means, and had been living on the witness's sister. In the case of Mrs. Hammett the jury found that death was due to cyanide poisoning, but there was not sufficient evidence to show how or for what purpose it was administered. In the case of Blumberg the verdict was "Suicide whilst of unsound mind."

M. C. C. Centenary.
The one hundredth anniversary of the organization of the Marylebone Cricket Club, the supreme legislative body of the English national game, was to be celebrated last month at Lord's, the club's headquarters in London. The club was founded by Thomas Lord, a well known cricketer of those days, who acquired the grounds at St. John's Wood, which now bear his name. The first recorded match on the grounds was held in June 1814 and to celebrate this cricket festival was opened on June 22nd. The first match of the festival was between the English Cricket eleven which visited South Africa and the team representing the Rest of England; while the second match, which it was anticipated would be attended by King George, was between the Army and the Navy.

A Tip for Hongkong.
Says the *Globe*:—As more ice is consumed in London at this time of the year than at any other, we may fittingly direct attention, not for the first time, on a very common and very filthy habit. Very few English hotels, restaurants, or private houses maintain a private ice-making plant, and practically all the ice sold is delivered to the consumer by carts. It is a daily experience to see huge blocks on the pavement outside restaurants and shops with not even a piece of sacking placed underneath, so that the ice is free to catch all the dust and dirt and microbes on the street. A health authority that lived up to its name would prohibit this unsanitary disgusting practice. After all, coarse canvas sacking is cheap enough.

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FARMING IN THE TROPICS.

Natural Versus Synthetic Rubber.

The King, who is patron of the International Congress of Tropical Agriculture now meeting in London, recently sent a message of welcome to the delegates.

There was a large attendance of delegates when the Congress opened in the morning at the Imperial Institute. They were welcomed by the President, Professor Wyndham R. Dunstan, F.R.S.

There was general agreement in the desirability of a college in Ceylon, which was described by the President in his address. In the evening Lord Emmott, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies, presided at a dinner given by the Government to the delegates and representatives of the Congress at the Imperial Institute. The Government held a reception afterwards for the Congress, for which about 2,000 invitations were issued. The guests were received by the Secretary for the Colonies and Mrs. Harcourt.

The President's Address.

After pointing out the ever-growing importance of the agricultural productivity of the tropics, to which the temperate world had now to look for numerous materials necessary to life and to industry, the President discussed the problems connected with the most important of these tropical products. The first he touched upon was rubber.

Since the last Congress four years ago, he said, an immense impetus had been given to the cultivation of rubber, and a rapid and unprecedented rise in the market price of the raw material followed. Rubber trees of every description were grown in plantations on a large scale, of which Hevea, Ceara, and Castilleja were the most important. Certain conclusions were already definitely indicated, but two questions remained. One was the maintenance of an ample supply of cheap labour for the plantations of the Eastern tropics; the other was the quality of the plantation rubber compared with that obtained from the trees of South America. The artificial production of rubber by chemical means had now been satisfactorily accomplished by laboratory methods. Some time must elapse before we could be certain that these methods could be successful on a large scale. The question would then arise as to whether synthetic rubber could be produced cheaply enough to compete with the natural rubber. The improvement of plantation rubber and the cheapening of its cost were therefore the main problems for the rubber grower. The moral of synthetic indigo was obvious. Natural indigo was killed because little or nothing was done to improve and cheapen its production, and he believed this was fully recognized by leading rubber planters. But the entire science of rubber-growing

needed continuous investigation by trained specialists. Cotton, Cacao, and Tobacco. Another subject which would claim much of their attention was cotton-growing and its improvement.

In this country at the present time we were specially and financially interested in a large attempt, chiefly due to the initiation of Lord Kitchener, to grow Egyptian cotton under irrigation in the Gezira district of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Lancashire spinners would view with satisfaction a similar development on the opposite shore of the Mediterranean. Asia Minor appeared to offer a promising and very large field for the growth of long-stapled American Upland cotton. With the development of cotton-growing in these great tracts in Egypt, the Sudan, and in Asia Minor the demands of Europe for two of the principal grades of cotton would in a very large measure be met, and the principal manufacturing requirements of the Old World largely supplied from within its confines. Important advances also were being made in cotton cultivation in India.

After referring to the oil-yielding trees, the President spoke of the remarkable increase in the production of coconuts on the Gold Coast. An output of 11,407,848 lb. in 1905 had risen to 45,277,606 lb. in 1910, and last year it was 113,239,980 lb., and this country now, he said, stood first on the list. The cocoa industry of the Gold Coast was a notable example of an enterprise which had been brought to success as a native industry aided, and to some extent supervised, by Government, but without pressure or coercion in any form.

Recent developments indicated that certain kinds of tobacco might not only be grown, but successfully cured, of satisfactory quality in a number of new areas, among them Canada, South Africa, including Rhodesia, and Ireland, while promising trials were being made in England. The subject needed increased attention in the tropics, especially in relation to the growth of cigar tobacco.

Biplane and Airship in Collision.

The *Times* Vienna Correspondent states that the Flying Corps of the Austro-Hungarian Army on Saturday last suffered a heavy loss of life and material. As the result of a collision in mid air between a biplane and an airship four officers, two non-commissioned officers, and one civilian met practically instantaneous death by burning, and the two officers in the biplane were killed in the headlong fall of their machine, which, together with the airship, was totally wrecked. There being no survivors, the exact causes which led to the accident will never be known, but it seems clear that it was in consequence of a manoeuvre executed in mimic warfare.

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Hongkong, 2nd July, 1914. [121]

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1914.

MODERN VOLUNTEERING.

At the moment, special efforts are being made in Hongkong to popularise the Volunteer movement, and the work which His Excellency the Governor is doing in this respect gives promise of bearing much fruit. Meetings of young men eligible for the Force have been held at Government House, at which His Excellency has addressed those present on their duties and obligations, while some of the larger industrial establishments have been visited by Sir Henry May with the same object in view. Our citizen soldiers have now been assigned a definite place in the defence scheme of the Colony; hence it becomes imperative that the Force should be as large and as efficient as possible. Unfortunately, many of the youth of the Colony do not heed this fact. They are content to let others do the work in which they also should participate. Gradually, however, the truth is being brought home to them, and it is gratifying to observe that every week sees an increase in the strength of the Force.

In Shanghai, where the Force is split up into international companies, the standard of efficiency is admittedly very high, and the spirit which animates those connected with the Volunteer movement there, is one which we should like to see having its counterpart in Hongkong. There, not only is there a ready response to the demand for members but men of means and leisure are taking an active interest in the movement, even though they may be unable to actually join up. This is shown by the ready acceptance of the suggestion recently made by Major General Kelly for the formation of a Motor Car Company as a unit of the Corps. This Company is to be composed of gentlemen willing to place their cars at the disposal of the Officer Commanding the Municipal Defence forces in time of emergency. An impression appears to have gained currency that General Kelly, in putting forward this suggestion, did so with the idea in his mind that the Company would be useful for bringing in women and children quickly from the outlying portions of Shanghai. In a supplementary report, however, the General points out that, while the cars would no doubt be useful when so employed at the beginning of trouble, his main idea was that they would be invaluable for rapidly reinforcing threatened points. As he says:—"The essence of any scheme of defence must be to get the earliest possible information of the enemy's advance and to reinforce as quickly as possible, the points on that line of advance, with a view, if possible, to offensive action. It was with this idea in my mind that I recommended use being made of the many motor cars in Shanghai."

A line or two may be given concerning the conditions under which the members of the new Company will serve. Their names are to be registered, with a brief description of their cars, and on their services being required they will serve under the same conditions regarding discipline as other members of the Corps. When the Company is called out for duty the Municipal Council will pay a suitable fee for daily running expenses, and will make good all loss, damage, etc., which may occur while the cars are used in the public service. Members will not be required to wear uniform, but will use a distinguishing badge when called out on duty. They may, further, be required to attend occasional mobilisation tests. The whole scheme appears to have been well thought out, and it would be interesting to know whether a similar plan would not be feasible in Hongkong.

Sir Kai Ho-kai.

By the death of Sir Kai Ho-kai, a very large number of Hongkong Europeans lose a valued personal friend. Though he never forgot his countrymen and, to the end, was devoted to advancing their best interests, his European education, up-bringing and marriage had all helped to give him a fairer and more unprejudiced view of the British character than the untravelling Chinese can hope to possess. If he was loyal to his compatriots he was no less so to the British Government, and his services on the Legislative Council won him respect and admiration from the officials with whom he was brought into touch. Unlike many of the westernised Chinese, he knew where to stop as concerns political ideas; and he realised, as his former pupil, Sun Yat-sen never will realise, that the regeneration of China must needs be a work of slow growth, demanding patience, courage, moderation and a strict sense of justice. Sir Kai Ho-kai, thirty years ago, was regarded as the newest of the new among the Chinese; unfortunately to-day there are many restless spirits who would write him, and the other really thinking Chinese of this Colony, down as hopelessly behind the times. They would be better advised to imitate his example. The Colony could do with a few more men like him.

Putting on the Screw.

A fortnight ago we prophesied that the Canadian Government would not be long in finding out a satisfactory means of dealing with the obstinate passengers of the Komagata Maru; and it would seem, from this morning's wires, that we were not far out. An armed force from H.M.S. Rainbow is to be put on board the chartered vessel, and the ringleaders of the would-be riot are to make acquaintance with "the irons"—a procedure which should cool the ardour of these mutinous spirits and bring them to something approaching reason. If, after that, the trouble is not stamped out, the disciples of the gentlemen in irons will be taken in batches and very forcibly deported to the place whence they came. We shall be glad to hear that the Dominion Government has seen the last of its incubus for good and all. The position has been a ticklish one throughout, and although, as everyone foresaw, sooner or later some measure of force was almost bound to be necessary, it has been a case, from the outset, wherein discretion was likely to prove the better part of valour.

Exercise for Tommy.

We hear that the troops in Hongkong are being encouraged to take a daily trot over the hills, in order to keep them in condition. It must be warm work this weather, but doubtless the authorities know best; and as a counterpoise, Tommy gets Wednesday afternoon "off". Mention of this reminds us of a yarn which we had from a tolerably reliable eye-witness. Once upon a time a handful of Sikhs was quartered at Perim, under the command of an enthusiastically athletic English subaltern. Seeing that his men were running too much to beef through inactivity, he gathered them together, and explained the delights of paper-chasing and cross-country running. The men became interested; thought it ought to be good sport, and expressed their willingness to be taught. Accordingly a sackful of paper was torn up and the officer undertook to be here. Given five minutes start he trotted cheerfully away on his course across the little island, over hills, through valleys and round corners, making a good twelve mile run of it. Within a few yards of "home" to his utter amazement the "hounds" sprang out on him from behind a sheltering rock, and joyfully reminded him that he was caught. On enquiry he discovered that these worthy souls had calmly "played possum" while he worked "the soul out of himself. When once they had seen him fairly started on his difficult road, they had calmly lain down and left the rest to him, content to wait till he ran into their hands.

DAY BY DAY.

THE MAN WHO CANNOT LAUGH IS FIT FOR TREASONS, STRATAGEMS, AND SPOILS.—Caryl.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp 83; sunshiny.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp 75; sunshiny.

The Mails.

English Mail.—Arrived per s.s. Malta yesterday.
Siberian Mail.—Due per s.s. Kanchoh to-day.
German Mail.—Closed per s.s. Kleist to-day at 9 a.m.
Siberian and American Mails.—Closed per s.s. Empress of India to-day at 10.30 a.m.
Canadian Mail.—Closed per s.s. Canada Maru to-day at 3 p.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closed per s.s. Yokohama to-day at 4 p.m.
American Mail.—Closes per s.s. Korea to-morrow at noon.
English Mail of June 20.—Delivered in London on July 21.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday, the *Telegraph* published 34 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 30 published.

Relief Fund.

The Tung Wa Hospital Flood Relief Fund now totals \$120,143.49.

Raub Output.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Raub output for the past four weeks was 1,055 ozs. of gold.

Silk Delivery.

The shipment of raw silk per s.s. Polyasien, which left this port on June 15, was delivered at Lyons on the 18th instant.

To Consignees.

Consignees of cargo by the steamers Bangla, Korea and Inverclyde are reminded that goods remaining undelivered after to-morrow will be subject to rent.

Leave on private affairs to Japan.

Leave on private affairs to Japan is granted to Col. J. O'Hara, A.P.D. from August 5 to September 22, 1914. Further extension of leave is granted to Capt. G. O. Tracey, 2nd Batin. D.O.L.I., from August 22 to September 22, 1914.

On enquiring at the Government Civil Hospital we learn that the Hon. Mr. E. R. Halifax—who, as we stated yesterday, has been laid up with an attack of malarial fever—has had a good night and is making satisfactory progress.

Departures.

The following embarked for Calcutta on 21st instant, per s.s. Kulsang and are struck off the strength of the Command accordingly:—24th (Hazara) Mountain Battery, 2 men; H.K.S.B. R.G.A.; 13 N.O.s and men; 8th Rajputs, 15 men; 25th Punjabis, 6 men; 28th Punjabis, 2 men. One Havildar Major, 36th Sikhs, en route from Tientsin, also embarked.

POLICE OFFICER ATTACKED.

Badly Injured by Chinese.

The attack by Chinese on Acting Inspector Mackay, of Sham Shui Po Station, which we briefly reported yesterday, appears to have been a somewhat serious affair. It seems that he had arrested a woman for cutting pine branches on the hillside at So Yuk, and she shouted for assistance. Three Chinese then came up with bamboo poles, etc., and attacked the police officer, badly injuring him about the face, and body. They then threw him over the hillside, and although he blew his whistle there were no police within hearing range to come to his aid. He was found lying near Mr. Playfair's house, his clothes torn and bloodstained, suffering from the injuries mentioned. Later he was sent to hospital. It may be recalled that a similar incident occurred near the same spot last year, when a European was set upon by six Chinese who stopped his ricksha. The European, however, managed to knock out two of his assailants before they could do him any injury, and succeeded in getting away. No report was made to the police at the time, as it was dark when the incident occurred and the European could not identify any of the men.

A RENT ACTION.

Landlady or Landlord?

Interesting Summary Court Case.

This morning, in the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice Hazleland, Puisne Judge, Alexander Ogilvie, musical instrument dealer, of 42, Nathan Road, Kowloon, sued A. Crawford, 6, Rose Terrace, Kowloon, to recover \$50, alleged to be due for one month's rent for the ground floor of 6, Rose Terrace for the month of April, 1914.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. R. O. Faithfull defended.

His Lordship, on the application of Mr. Gardiner, permitted an amendment of the writ by the addition of an alternative claim, for use and occupation.

Outlining the plaintiff's case Mr. Gardiner said that on February 12 the defendant came to his client with a view to taking the premises mentioned in the writ. Negotiations were entered into between the two, and Mr. Crawford said he would take the ground floor, signing an agreement to take it for 6 months at \$50 per month, including furniture as per inventory.

Two or three days later, the defendant again called to see the plaintiff with the object of getting the agreement from him. The plaintiff, having heard that the defendant was residing with a Japanese lady, refused to let him the ground floor.

Mr. Faithfull:—I object to these social matters being introduced. Aye or no, did he take the place?

Continuing, Mr. Gardiner said the defendant suggested that he should take the whole of the house at an increased rent when the upstairs tenant left. This was agreed to, and the defendant entered into occupation of the ground floor on February 15.

Before this, Mrs. Ogilvie had rented the premises from a certain Portuguese lady, but she was contemplating leaving the Colony for a considerable time, and it was arranged that the plaintiff should take over the benefit of the leases remaining. He approached the landlady, and with her consent he took on the tenancy, paying the rent from January for the whole house, and was even now paying rent to the principal landlady.

The plaintiff applied for the rent and obtained the first month's rent. Some discussion took place as to the question of the payment of rent, and the parties attended before Mr. Faithfull at his residence in Kowloon and the question as to whether the premises really belonged to Mrs. or Mr. Ogilvie was raised and discussed, and a document was prepared by Mr. Faithfull, which was scanned by the plaintiff and signed. The document was to the effect that the plaintiff indemnified the defendant from a repetition of the payment of rent. Notwithstanding having that document, they now came to defend the action.

Mr. Ogilvie corroborated his advocate's statement and said, in answer to Mr. Faithfull, Mrs. Ogilvie signed the agreement as his agent. She also collected and paid rents as his agent. Mrs. Ogilvie collected the first month's rent, but he did not tell her to sign the receipt as his agent.

Mr. Faithfull:—I suggest you did not give him possession, there was no key to the front door and that your wife told him he could have possession?—I did give him possession. I went down with him and put him in possession.

When you called on May 1 for your rent, what reason did the defendant give for not paying the rent?—He said he would not pay the rent unless I showed a power of attorney from my wife.

What did you say to that?—I said it was not necessary.

What did he say then?—He said come and see you.

Did you not have a long conversation, and nearly come to blows, and then you suggested that both of you should come and see me?—I did not.

HONGKONG ORGANIST LEAVES.

Mr. F. Braga, of the Vacuum Oil Company, left by the Kleist to-day for Singapore, being transferred to the offices of the Company there, in consequence of promotion. Mr. Braga was an organist and choir-master of great merit and the proof of his attainments in that direction is furnished by the progress the choir at St. Joseph's Church has made under his charge. He was very popular with the members of the choir and, before his departure, they manifested their esteem for him by presenting him with a beautiful gold watch in recognition of his valuable services as an organist and choir-master.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

The Langkat output for June was 8,863 tons and the average daily output was 288.76 tons:—

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the output for July is:—

1st July...	283 tons
2nd "	204 "
3rd "	249 "
4th "	220 "
5th "	219 "
6th "	228 "
7th "	258 "
8th "	244 "
9th "	218 "
10th "	208 "
11th "	181 "
12th "	201 "
13th "	297 "
14th "	263 "
15th "	187 "
16th "	218 "
17th "	228 "
18th "	294 "
19th "	383 "
20th "	365 "
21st "	356 "
Total to date	5,344 "
Daily average	254.10 "

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 8.50 a.m. to-day:—

Cyclone or Typhoon—W. of the Ladrone or Mariana Islands, moving W. or W.N.W.

In the conversation in my room did you not tell me that the whole difficulty was that before your wife went to England she did not give you a power of attorney?—You asked me for documents and I had none.

Plaintiff explained that the whole trouble arose through the defendant's being unable to let the upper half of the house.

At the conversation in Mr. Faithfull's house, Mr. Faithfull drew up the indemnity which included the words, "In consideration of your paying me the rent of the premises you hold of my wife, etc."

Plaintiff admitted signing the document but added that he only scanned it and did not know what he was signing; he was in a hurry to go to the theatre.

Mr. Faithfull:—We were all in a hurry; I was anxious to get my dinner.

Plaintiff admitted that on two or three occasions he met Mr. Faithfull and asked him to act for him and not for the defendant.

His Lordship:—Did you want Mr. Faithfull to throw over his client and act for you?

Plaintiff:—No.

Mr. Faithfull explained to his Lordship that on one occasion the plaintiff came to his flat and put the same request, and he had to turn him out. He told him he should go to another solicitor as Mr. Crawford had come to him first. Plaintiff said he did not want to go to another solicitor and sat in his room and would not go until he, Mr. Faithfull, had to open the door and show him out.

(Continued on an Extra.)

Japan and Allen Land Laws, Washington, June 18.—President Wilson denied to-day that Japan has expressed a desire that her California Alien Land Law be submitted to arbitration. He said that no suggestion of any kind of such a character had come to him.

IN THE TRACK OF THE TYPHOON.

Rough Voyages from Hongkong.

Vessels Driven into Shelter.

Several steamers arrived here yesterday from the South, says the Shanghai N. O. Daily News of July 17, all of which had met with the typhoon on the voyage and had been considerably delayed in consequence.

The C. M. S. Kwangles, which left Hongkong at midnight on the 10th instant, had fine clear weather and a strong breeze until 4 p.m. on the 12th, when there was a moderate gale and rough seas. The steamer was then at Matsao, off Foochow, and at 5.20 p.m., as the weather was thick and threatening, turned back and anchored at Matsao. At 10.30 p.m. the wind increased to a gale, and at 2.40 a.m. on the 13th instant it was found necessary to let go the second anchor. At 2.30 p.m. on this date the lowest reading of the barometer was 29.08.

On the 14th instant there was a heavy gale, with violent squalls of wind and rain, and after 5 p.m. there was a terrific gale of wind, with rain falling in "sheets." At 8.10 p.m. the rain stopped, but began to fall again half-an-hour later, accompanied by a heavy gale. At 10.35 p.m. the Kwangles weighed anchor and after a short series of rain squalls had fair weather for the remainder of the voyage until reaching port yesterday.

The Monmouthshire, which arrived here from Hongkong on Wednesday morning, just missed a typhoon while lying in Hongkong harbour. The vessel was there on the 6th instant, when a typhoon "scare" was on, and the storm just passed the colony fifty miles to the northward, striking the coast about Swatow.

Upon commencing on her northern journey from Hongkong, the Monmouthshire had fine calm weather on the Friday evening and the following day. On Sunday, about noon, the wind began to freshen from the N.N.E., and by night it was blowing with hurricane force, driving immense seas. The wind continued to blow from the N. N. E. to N. E. until Monday noon, when it began to heave round to E. N. E., and in the afternoon towards S. E. During the whole time the vessel encountered enormous seas and a very heavy swell. During Monday night the wind blew hard from S. S. E., accompanied with heavy rain, and this had moderated to a fresh breeze by Tuesday noon from the S. E., which continued until the vessel arrived in port.

The Monmouthshire was twelve hours late in arriving here, having to leave to the captain nursing his ship with the engines. It was estimated that the centre of the typhoon was about thirty miles to the southward. Slight damage was done by the force of the gale, such as carrying away of ladders, etc., but nothing serious was reported.

The O.N.S. Chenan, which left Hongkong for Shanghai on the 12th instant, arrived here yesterday morning only half a day behind schedule time. She experienced very bad typhoon weather on Tuesday morning, the 14th instant, when off Ooksau Island, but came through without any damage.

The I.O.S. Kwongsang, which left Swatow for Shanghai on the 11th instant, also arrived here yesterday morning, having had to anchor in the Haitan Straits on account of rough weather.

The P. & O. S. Nile, which left Hongkong at 4 p.m. on the 11th instant, arrived here yesterday in the forenoon. She experienced very bad weather and in the latter stage of her voyage had to put back to shelter.

Not Yet Arrived.

The I.O.S. Esang, which left Hongkong for Shanghai on the 11th instant, has not yet arrived here, but is probably taking shelter.

The departure of the C.M.S. Hsinking from Foochow for Shanghai, originally scheduled for the 18th instant, has been postponed until to-morrow on account of the typhoon, it having been difficult to load cargo in Foochow harbour.

LATE SIR KAI HO-KAI.

HIS ASSOCIATION WITH THE BAR.

Feeling Tributes Paid in Court.

An impressive ceremony took place this morning in the Supreme Court, when the members of the local bar met to pay a tribute to the memory of the late Sir Kai Ho-kai. The Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Gompertz, and the Puisne Judge, Mr. F. A. Hazeland, were present and also the following:—The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Attorney General; the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.; Mr. C. G. Alabaster; Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C.; Mr. W. Lee Jones, Registrar of the Supreme Court; Mr. Eldon Potter and Mr. F. O. Jenkin, barrister; Mr. J. K. Wood, First Police Magistrate; and Messrs. P. M. Hodgson, Crown Solicitor; Agassiz, C. A. S. Russ, E. M. Tozer, W. Crowther Smith, P. Willson, G. N. Hall Brutton, W. Goldring, A. B. Crowe, C. F. Mason, H. Beavis, R. O. Faithfull, D. J. Lewis, Heywood, H. J. Gedge, Otto Kong Sing, H. Denny, R. Stokes, H. K. Holmes, W. B. Hind, Lang, and Leo. D'Almada e Castro.

The Hon. Attorney General said:—The occasion of this sitting of the Court is one that we might have hoped would be long deferred, for in the ordinary course of things Sir Kai Ho-kai might well have looked forward to many more years of life and usefulness. Though, however, his life was not a long one, he succeeded in crowding into it many and varied activities. He took a prominent part in almost every department of public life. His influence has been felt for over twenty years, both directly and indirectly, in the statute law which your Lordships and the Courts of this Colony administer, but that part of his activities to which our thoughts turn most naturally in these surroundings is his membership of the Hongkong Bar. The fact of that membership is the occasion of my addressing you now and my object in doing so is to express, on behalf of the members of the Bar and the officers of the legal departments of this Colonial Service, their deep regret and grief at his death.

Mr. Pollock's Eulogy.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock K. O.:—My Lords, I hope I may be permitted, as senior member of the Bar, and speaking on behalf of both branches of the legal profession, to add a few words to those which have just fallen from the learned Attorney General. When I first arrived in the colony in 1888, Ho Kai was still actively engaged in the profession of a barrister, and I can well remember the keenness and activity and ability which he displayed in the conduct of the various cases in which he was engaged. Of late years he has seldom appeared in the Courts, but confined his energies almost entirely to matters of public interest in the Colony. For several years upon the Legislative Council, I can bear witness to the patience and diligence which he brought to bear upon the study of the various measures brought forward by the Government from time to time with a view to amendment and improvement. His record of services rendered in the Colony, and covering so many fields of varied public interests, is one of which any man might well be proud, and it is only fitting that we should testify on this occasion to the fact that he devoted the best of his strength during the best years of his life to the promotion of measures for the public interest and for the public welfare of the Colony. We earnestly hope that the contemplation of his distinguished career may be the means of bringing some measure of consolation to his widow and family in the sudden bereavement which has befallen them, and on behalf of the members of both branches of the legal profession, I desire to tender to them our most sincere sympathy.

Deceased's Brilliant Career.

The Chief Justice:—We are come together to-day to do honour to the memory of a distinguished

SPECIAL CABLES.

(Special Radio Service to the "Telegraph"—Reuter.)

KOMAGATA MARU.

JAPAN TAKES MEASURES.

Tokyo, Received July 21.

The Foreign Office has instructed the Japanese Consul at Vancouver and the Consul-General at Ottawa to consult with the Canadian authorities regarding the proper measures to be taken to protect the Japanese on board the Komagata Maru who did not participate in the fighting.

SOUTHERN UNREST.

BRITISH LEGATION MAKES REPRESENTATIONS.

Peking, Received July 21.

The Waichiaopa states that the British Legation has requested an inquiry regarding the reported Boxer gathering on the Yunnan-Kweichow border. A reply from the authorities at Yunnan-fu says there has been a rising amongst the Miao-tzu tribes assisted by some Chinese who were opposed to the title deed tax, but order is now restored.

MINING IN CHINA.

NEW WORKS IN SHANTUNG.

Peking, Received July 21.

It is understood that the Shantung Mining Company, co-operating with Messrs. Krupp, have arranged to construct an important iron and steel works in Shantung, where ore approximates 70 per cent.

CANTON NOTE REDEMPTION.

Peking, Received July 21.

The Quintuple Group yesterday advanced \$2,500,000 for the Canton note redemption.

member of our profession. After an academic career of the most brilliant promise, he was admitted to the Bar of this Colony in 1882, and had he desired, he would undoubtedly have attained to the highest eminence in the career he had chosen. But the history of our profession abounds with instances of the disinterestedness of its sons. Sir Kai Ho-kai felt that the world had claims upon him, and he devoted himself with an admirable single-mindedness to the services of his fellow men. His labours on behalf of this Colony, the land of his adoption, were recognised by His Majesty the King, who conferred upon him not only the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, but also the dignity of Knighthood. He worked for many years for the regeneration of his native land, and those responsible for the destinies of China have freely availed themselves of his sagacious and broad-minded counsel, and his eminent moderation and common-sense.

The Funeral.

At the funeral this afternoon, Chief Inspector Gourlay and Inspector McHardy, with a squad of police, will attend at the Monument and form a line to the graveside.

Ex-convict as Sidesman.

A crowded meeting, with an overflow gathering outside, was held in support of the work of the Church Army in the Speaker's House, House of Commons, recently under the presidency of Colonel Seely and Colonel Sir Hildred Carlile. Prebendary Carlile pointed to the chain he was wearing, which, he said, was formerly the property of a forger who had spent 31 years in Dartmoor. The man came to them with white hair and unable to get work, but with the help of a bottle of hair dye they got him a job, which he kept until his death 13 years later. One of the sidesmen now at St. Mary-at-Hill had spent 18 years in prison for picking pockets. "He now lifts the collection," said the prebendary, "and never touches a halfpenny." (Laughter.) They were doing what they could to help such men, for love of Him who chooses to die between two thieves.

FAR EASTERN SHIPPING DEVELOPMENT.

One would imagine from the tone of an article under the above heading in the Times, says Mr. Valentine Chirol in a letter to that paper, that the Japanese were guilty of some act of bad faith in competing with British shipping companies for the Indian trade. Japan protects her own coastwise trade, as many other civilized countries do, by excluding foreign shipping from it. We do not. It is surely an entirely novel doctrine that because a country chooses to exercise that form of protection at home, it is not entitled to compete in other countries which deliberately renounce such protection. The competition of Japanese shipping companies may be very unwelcome to the powerful British shipping companies which have hitherto enjoyed the complete monopoly of the very lucrative Indian coastwise trade, but it is quite possible that, from the point of view of purely Indian interests, the introduction of a novel element of competition may not prove altogether harmful. I do not quite understand what is meant by the belief that "Japan wishes to become mistress of the whole of the Eastern seas." As far as the shipping trade is concerned, no doubt she wishes to obtain the largest possible share of it, and so long as she does not contravene existing treaties, she is as much at liberty to pursue that object by all the means in her power as Germany, or any other nation. As to the prestige which a powerful fleet confers upon the merchant flag, Japan no doubt benefits to some extent by the practical withdrawal of the British naval forces from Far Eastern seas. But whose fault is that? Japan can clearly not be held responsible for the pressure which has compelled us to concentrate our naval strength nearer home. We should rather remember that it is only our alliance with Japan which has enabled us to reduce the powerful squadron we used to maintain in the Far Eastern seas to a mere skeleton, without still more serious injury to British interests in those regions.

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CHINESE SUPERSTITION.

A notable addition to Miscellanies on China has just been made accessible to English readers by the translation of Rev. Fr. Henry Dore's work on Chinese Superstitions. The translation is from the pen of Rev. M. Kennelly, S. J., and inaugurates an eight volume series, the first volume having as sub title "Superstitions Practices."

Many interesting details of Chinese life are set forth, from the mother's prayers for children, to the driving of the coffin nail and the subsequent "dotting of the tablet" and burning of mook money—nowadays a paper safe to keep it in also is forwarded by fire to the decedent. The illustrations, taken from the rich store of albums in the Sincawei library, add a very vital quality to Fr. Dore's work. Many pictures of charms, some of which are meant to be swallowed, recalling those written by Kim's Lama for the belly pains of the Maharajah's grandchild, are set forth in woodcuts of the originals, printed with yellow back-grounds.

The general reader who examines this latest translation of Fr. Kennelly, cannot fail to be impressed by the fairness with which the subject is presented, as the author has taken great pains to set forth not only the superstition, but has dug out from a vast mass of Chinese literature, the frequent condemnations of these practices on the part of the Chinese themselves, invoking not only the authority of the church, but that of the literati as well in a tacit plea for the suppression of these superstitions.

While the work covers the field in minute fashion and will appeal strongly to the most learned sinologist, it is also intended for lay readers who desire general information. The wearing by children of strings of cash, and Buddhist robes; the various methods of dressing the hair and all the pitiful little devices by which a mother tries to persuade the demons malevolently disposed toward little boys that her son is really a girl, are set forth in language that reveals the great sympathy of the author for the people who pin their faith to such feeble subterfuges.

Like all the volumes from the Tusawei Press, this latest work is carefully printed and the illustrations in colour show great fidelity to the originals. Fr. Dore and Kennelly are to be con-

CANTON POLICE.

Further Report as to Mr. Tang's Resignation.

As was stated in yesterday's Telegraph, it is commonly reported that Tang Lu-kwong, chief of police in Canton, has placed his resignation in the hands of the Civil Governor, Li Kwok-kwan. A further rumour reaches us now, to the effect that Mr. Tang's resignation, though refused at first, has since been approved, "on account of the new official regulations which state that no one can be an official of rank in his native province." It is said that Mr. Tang's probable successor is Cheng Wing, Secretary to the Civil Administrator.

Murder Charge.

Some short time ago a Chinese named Tan Kong Ho was committed for trial at the Singapore assizes on a charge of murdering another Chinese named Lim Yong. The men were concerned in some trouble in Trengganu Street and the accused, so it is alleged, stabbed Lim Yong and brought about his death. Further evidence having become available, however, matters have been made still more serious for him by the addition of a charge of voluntarily causing hurt to another man named Ang Tong. On this charge he was brought before Mr. Sugden in the third court last week when he was ordered to stand his trial at the assizes.

Filipino Outlaws Kill Constabulary.

Corporal Matiga of the constabulary and a cangador were killed and a constabulary private was severely wounded, by a gang of outlaws, while a constabulary patrol of which these men were members was passing through the district occupied by Datu Oawang on June 21, says a report received at the Manila constabulary headquarters from the province of Agusan. This Datu and his followers are responsible, added the report, for the massacre of Mamamawas last February. The Datu promised to surrender to the governor of the province last April but has thus far failed to do so.—Bulletin.

gratulated on the work and its translation, the other volumes of which will be awaited with keen anticipation by those who are seeking further authentic material on the religious and superstitious practices of the Chinese.

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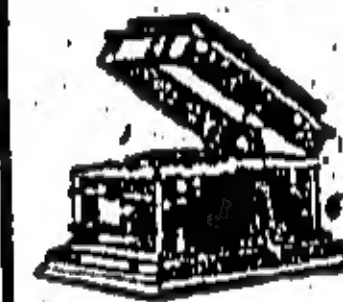
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WESTWARD.

S.S. "Torilla," 5,205 tons, Capt. Swanson, R.N.R. will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA on 1st Aug.

S.S. "Dilwara," 5,378 tons, Capt. Ramage, R.N.R. will be despatched as above on 6th August.

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"	Silthonia	23rd Aug.
"	Liberia	11th Sept.
"	Altmark	18th Sept.
"	Arabis	9th Oct.
"	Wurtemberg	16th Oct.
Victoria, V. or, S. or, T. & P. (Or.)	Andalusia	2nd Aug.
"	Belgravia	17th Sept.
"	Brasilica	12th Oct.
Havre, Emden and Hamburg	Silesia	27th July
Marseilles, Hamburg and Antwerp	Hoerde	29th July
Havre, Bremen & Hamburg	Markomannia	12th Aug.
Marseilles, Hamburg & Antwerp	O. D. J. Ahlers	32nd Aug.
Havre, Emden, & Hamburg	Senegambia	25th Aug.
Havre, Hamburg & Antwerp	Dortmund	5th Sept.
Genoa, Havre & Hamburg	Holsatia	10th Sept.
Hamburg & Antwerp	Saxonia	12th Sept.
Havre, Bremen & Hamburg	Scandia	21st Sept.

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VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Keelung, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimidzu and Yokohama.		Tamba Maru Capt. T. 12,500 Aki Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500	TUESDAY, 28th July, at 4 p.m. THURS., 13th Aug. at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.		Nikko Maru Capt. T. 9,600 Kumano Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 9,300	WED., 29th July, at noon. WEDNES., 26th Aug. at noon.
CALCUTTA via Singapore and Rangoon.		Tosa Maru Capt. T. 12,500	(SATURDAY, 25th July.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.		Kumano Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 9,600	(TUESDAY, 28th July, at 5 p.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama.		Rangoon Maru Capt. T. 12,500	(WEDNESDAY, 12th Aug.
SHANGHAI, Moji & Kobe.		Kamo Maru Capt. Shimizu T. 9,600	(WEDNES., 29th July, at 11 a.m.
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SHANGHAI	Anhui	23rd July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU	Kanchow	25th July at midnight
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	28th July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Liangchow	28th July at 4 p.m.
PAKHOI & H'PHONG	Sungkiang	29th July at 9 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	4th Aug. at 4 p.m.

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"Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Vingchow" having excellent accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

The steamers leaving Hongkong on Sundays proceed from Shanghai to Tsingtau, leaving there on Tuesdays for Shanghai, Hongkong and Canton.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the trans-shipment at Woosung.

Reduced Fares:—Hongkong to Shanghai:—Single \$45. Return \$75.

Do. Hongkong to Tsingtau:—Single \$78. Return \$125.

For Freight or Passages apply to

Telephone No. 36
Hongkong 22nd July, 1914.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

Outward Bound.

The New S.S. Novgorod, Commander Babichuk, 5,500 tons registered, 14,000 tons displacement, with excellent passenger accommodation and wireless telegraph, is expected to arrive here on Sunday night the 26th instant and will sail on Monday afternoon the 27th instant for Nagasaki and Vladivostok.

Fares:—1st class.....\$100.

Interm. 3rd class.....\$40.

Time: Hongkong—Nagasaki 5 days.

Hongkong—Vladivostok 9 days.

For Freight, Passage and further particulars, apply to

Capt. D. A. LUKHMANOFF, Agent,
Hotel Mansions, 3rd Floor, Rooms 12a & 14.

Hongkong, July 24, 1914.

Tel. No. 1224.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tihini	JAVA	2nd half July	SHAI	2nd half July
Titaroom	SHAI	2nd half July	JAVA	2nd half July
Tipanas	JAVA	2nd half July	SHAI	1st half Aug.
Tibodas	JAVA	2nd half July	JAPAN	1st half Aug.
Timahli	JAVA	2nd half July	JAVA	1st half Aug.
Tilwong	JAPAN	2nd half July	JAVA	1st half Aug.
Timanock	JAVA	1st half Aug.	SHAI	2nd half Aug.
Tilalajap	JAVA	1st half Aug.	JAPAN	2nd half Aug.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tues., 4th August.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tues., 25th August.
Nippon Maru*	11,000 - 18 knots	Tues., 8th Sept.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tues., 22nd Sept.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. Return (6 months) £96.10.

"San Francisco" £45. Return (6 months) £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Kiyo Maru 17,200 - 15 knots Wed., 5th August.

Thence by TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

S. MORIMOTO, Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenhams	4th July.	31st July, 10 a.m.
Empire	1st Aug.	28th Aug.
St. Albans	22nd Aug.	18th Sept.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Halching..... W. C. Fassmore. FRIDAY, 31st July at 11 a.m.

FOR AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

Haiyang..... A. E. Hodgins. SATUR., 25th July at 11 a.m.

FOR SWATOW

Haimun..... A. H. Stewart. WEDNES., 22nd July at 11 a.m.

Haitan..... J. W. Evans. FRIDAY, 24th July at 11 a.m.

Haimun..... A. H. Stewart. SUNDAY, 26th July at 10 a.m.

During the months of July and August First Class Return Fares to Foochow will be subject to a reduction of 20% on the full Fares.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Laprak & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

The Maine Abandoned.
The Admiralty recently issued the following statement:—"In view of the age and present value of the Maine, and after consideration of the probable cost of salvaging the ship and towing her to a port for repairs, together with the very heavy expenditure that would necessarily be incurred in making her seaworthy and fit to resume her duties for fleet hospital work, it has been decided to abandon efforts to save her. Personal effects and such medical and other stores and other light portable articles as are worth removing will be removed by naval ratings, and the ship probably will be sold where she lies. It will be remembered that the Maine was subscribed for by the women of America and presented to the nation by the Atlantic Transport Company during the Boer War. To preserve these memories the Mediator, which is now fitting out as an additional hospital ship and will be completed as soon as possible, will be renamed Maine.

National Fisheries in 1913.

The Annual Report on Sea Fisheries for 1913 was published last week in two parts on the plan first adopted last year. The first part (Cd. 7449) contains an interesting survey of the marine fishing industry of England and Wales at the present time, and the second (Cd. 7448) the bulk of the statistical matter. The value of the sea fish landed in England and Wales during 1913 amounted to £10,337,000, and showed an increase of considerably more than a million pounds over the previous highest figure, that of the preceding year. Reckoned in terms of human food, the year's catch amounted to some 18 million hundredweight, exclusive of "shell-fish," which for statistical purposes includes lobsters, crabs, and other edible crustaceans. Not all this quantity of food went to supply British markets, for there is a great and growing export trade with the Continent in herrings and other fish. This is set off to a slight extent for statistical purpose by a traffic conducted by British trawlers direct with Dutch ports, which has shown rapid expansion since its recent beginnings. Besides its commercial and alimentary aspects the fishing industry is a great employer of labour. The number of men and boys regularly employed in 1913 is given as 37,442, while occasional labour brings the total up to 44,804. The great feature of fishing in 1913 was the unprecedented productivity of the herring fishery. This is attributed, at least in large part, to the fine, calm autumn which brought little interruption due to the weather, and to the increasing effectiveness of the fishing fleets, owing to the growing use of steam and of larger nets. It may possibly also be due in some measure to favourable conditions in respect of temperature or salinity, and in addition to all these factors, to the presence for some years past of a very large stock of herrings in North Sea waters.

Chinese Naval Reorganisation.

The Minister of Navy recently submitted a memorial to the President, suggesting the plans for naval reorganisation. He first laid emphasis upon preparing competent officers for naval service by sending naval cadets to foreign countries to study naval science and by establishing naval colleges and academies at the various principal ports with foreign naval experts as teachers. He suggested that in the near future a naval college should be established at Tientsin, several academies at Nanking, Fokien etc., while Haiang-shan and Chefoo should each have a naval preparatory school. He then said that the sand-bar lying off the port of Taku has proved to be treacherous and dangerous to warships and that dredging be started in order to remove it. Lastly he proposes the construction of Hu-lu-tao into a naval harbour, the rebuilding of forts in the different strategic places along the Yangtze Valley, and the reorganisation of the Fukien Naval Dockyard.

For a good solid meal a la Carte or Table d'Hôte with Wines & Liquors of the Best

—ALEXANDRA CAPE

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
S'PORE, Pang & C'outa...	Kumsang	Fri., 24th July at 2 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 25th July at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Ningpo...	Hangsang	Mon., 27th July at noon
S'PORE, Pang & C'outa...	Loval	Wed., 29th July at 2 p.m.
TIENTSIN	Chipsing	Fri., 31st July at 10 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 1st Aug. at 2 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang," and "Lalsang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Fooksang," "Kumsang," "Loval," "Yatsing," and "Sulsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe, and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A fully qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dulny, Weihaiwei, Tsingtau.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice

"Shire" Line Service.—Homeward.

For Steamers. Date of Sailing

LONDON & ANTWERP...

Trans-Pacific "Shire" & "Glor" Joint Service

VICTORIA, V'VER, S'TLE, TACOMA & PLAND...

VICTORIA, V'VER, S'TLE, TACOMA & PLAND... Den of Airline

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading in all ports in Europe and North and South America.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

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Telephone No. 215. Agents.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD

& ENGINEERING Co. OF

HONGKONG, Ltd.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD,

HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS

FORGEWORKERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CON-

STRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL

ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE

AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships,

Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of

Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 24'

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons

displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most

efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-

HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes,

Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS,

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK"

TELEPHONE No. 221.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be De-spached.
Hamburg & Antwerp	Hoerde	H. A. L.	24, July
Havre, Bremen & Hamburg	Silesia	H. A. L.	27, July
Glasgow and Rotterdam	Glenstrae	S. T. Co.	27, July
Marseilles via S'gon, S'pore, C'bo, Port Said	Atlantique	M. M. Co.	28, July
Marseilles, London & Antwerp via Singapore, etc.	Iyo Maru	N. Y. K.	29, July
Marseilles, Rotterdam etc.	Stentor	B. & S.	1, Aug.
London, via Usual Ports of Call	Devanha	P. & O.	1, Aug.
T'te, P'uina V'ce, via S'pore etc.	Silesia	S. W. Co.	5, Aug.
Genoa, Dunkirk & Hamburg	Frisia	H. A. L.	7, Aug.
Havre & Hamburg & C.	M'komannia	H. A. L.	7, Aug.
M'les, R'dam, Hamburg & A'werp	O.D.J. Ahlers	H. A. L.	22, Aug.
Havre, Emden & H'burg	Senegambia	H. A. L.	25, Aug.
H'ro, H'burg, A'werp & C.	Dortmund	H. A. L.	5, Sept.
Genoa, Havre & H'burg	Holstia	H. A. L.	10, Sept.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San F'co via S'hai & Japan & C.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	23, July
San F'co via K'lung, S'hai & Japan	Korea	P. M. Co.	23, July
Boston & New York	Indrakula	J. M. Co.	27, July
V'ia, B.C. S'tle via K'lung, S'hai & C.	Tamba M.	N. Y. K.	28, July
Victoria, V'ver, S'tle & P. (Or.)	Andalusia	H. A. L.	2, Aug.
San Francisco, via Shanghai, M'ia, Japan and Honolulu	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	4, Aug.
Boston and New York via Ports & Suez Canal	Prince	A. K. & Co.	5, Aug.
V'toria, Tacoma, Seattle etc.	Teucer	B. & S.	5, Aug.
V'ia, B.C. T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Tacoma M.	O. S. K.	6, Aug.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma & Portland	Den of Airline	J. M. Co.	10, Aug.
San F'co via Manila & Japan & C.	China	P. M. Co.	11, Aug.
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	14, Aug.
San Francisco, via Shanghai, M'ia, Japan and Honolulu	Tonyo M.	T. K. K.	25, Aug.
San Francisco, via Shanghai, M'ia, Japan and Honolulu	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	8, Sept.
Vancouver via S'hai, Japan etc.	Monteagle	O. P. R.	9, Sept.
Victoria, V'ver, S'tle & P'land (Or.)	Belgravia	H. A. L.	17, Sept.
V'ia, V'ver, S'tle & P'land (Or.)	Brasilia	H. A. L.	12, Oct.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	29, July
Australian Ports via Manila	Aldenharn	G. L. Co.	31, July
Australia Ports	P. Waldemar	M. & Co.	8, Aug.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN

Shanghai	Anhui	B. & S.	23, July
Shanghai	Hangsang	J. M. Co.	23, July
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	23, July
Shanghai, Kobe & Moji	G. Apcar	D. S. Co.	23, July
S'pore, M'tius & South A'can P.	Salamis	B. L. L.	24, July
Kobe	P. Waldemar	M. & Co.	24, July
Sawto	Haitan	D. L. Co.	24, July
Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	25, July
S'pore, Pang, Rangoon & C'outa	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	25, July
Sandakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	25, July
Shanghai and Tsingtau	Kanchow	B. & S.	25, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Holstia	H. A. L.	25, July
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	25, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Scandia	H. A. L.	27, July
Shanghai, Kobe & Y'hama	Paul Lecat	M. M.	27, July
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Kumano M.	N. Y. K.	28, July
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Chinhua	B. & S.	28, July
S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokkaichi	Kawachi M.	N. Y. K.	29, July
Kobe and Yokohama	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	29, July
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, Penang & Colombo	Malay M.	O. S. K.	29, July
Shanghai	Delta	P. & O.	30, July
Shanghai	Bohemia	S. W. Co.	1, Aug.
Shanghai, Y'hama, Kobe & Moji	China	S. W. Co.	1, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Vorwaerts	S. W. Co.	1, Aug.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	1, Aug.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	Jinsen M.	N. Y. K.	3, Aug.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	4, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	4, Aug.
Bombay via Singapore, etc.	Indo M.	O. S. K.	13, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Alesia	H. A. L.	14, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Sithonia	H. A. L.	23, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Liberia	H. A. L.	11, Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Altmark	H. A. L.	18, Sept.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, & C.	Tijlkap	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tijlkap	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijlkap	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, & C.	Tijlkap	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijlkap	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.VESSELS ADVERTISED TO
DEPART TO-MORROW.

For Vessel.

Tientsin Kueichow

Pakhoi Hongkong

Sourabaya Banri Maru

America Korea

Calcutta Kumsang

Shanghai Anhui

CANADIAN MAIL.

The O. P. R. s.s. EMPRESS OF JAPAN left Vancouver between 8 & 10 a.m. on July 15.

The O. P. R. s.s. MONTEAGLE left Yokohama on July 13, between 2 and 4 p.m.

The O. P. R. s.s. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA arrived at Kobe at 7.30 on July 15, left Kobe station on July 18, and was due to arrive at Shimidzu at 7 a.m. July 19.

The O. P. R. s.s. EMPRESS OF ASIA left Yokohama at 7.30 on July 20, and was due to arrive at Kobe at 5 p.m. on July 21.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. SIBERIA with the United States mail left Yokohama on July 13, for Hongkong via Manila and is expected to arrive at this port on July 25.

The P.M. s.s. KOREA will be despatched from Hongkong for San Francisco, via Keelung, Shanghai, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimizu, Yokohama, and Honolulu on Thursday, July 23, at 1 p.m.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. s.s. EMPIRE left Sydney for this port (via Queensland, Port, Port Darwin, Timor & Manila) on the 11th inst. and may be expected to arrive here on the 1st August.

The A. O. Line s.s. CHANGSHA left Sydney on the 14th inst. for Hongkong via Thursday Island, Port Darwin, Zamboanga and Manila and may be expected to arrive here on or about 8th August.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. LOVAT left Moji on the 20th inst. and is due at Hongkong on the 24th inst.

The S. L. s.s. DEN OF AIRLIE left London on the 21st ult., and is due at Hongkong on the 8th August.

The S. L. s.s. CARNARVONSHIRE from Vancouver is due at Hongkong on the 28th Aug.

The I. L. s.s. INDRAKUALA left Moji on the 18th inst. for Hongkong via Shanghai and is due at H'kong on the 25th inst.

The s.s. PRINZ WALDEMAR left Sydney on the 2nd inst. at 3 p.m. and may be expected here on or about the 25th July.

The s.s. INDRADEO passed the Suez Canal on the 7th inst. for Hongkong direct.

The Mogul Line s.s. LENOX sailed from the United Kingdom on 18th June, and is due to arrive here on or about the 30th inst.

The Mogul Line s.s. ERROLL sailed from the United Kingdom on 11th July, and is due to arrive here on or about the 23rd August.

The East Asiatic Co's. s.s. SIAM left Port Said on Monday the 13th inst. and may be expected here on or about 15th August.

The s.s. DUNERA sailed from Calcutta on the 10th inst. and may be expected here on or about the 26th inst.

The H. A. L. s.s. HOLSATIA left Singapore on the 19th inst. and may be expected here on or about the 24th inst.

The H. A. L. s.s. HOERDE left Moji on the 20th inst. and may be expected here on or about the 25th inst. a.m.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Bendoran, Br. s.s. 2,583, D. E. Calley, 2nd inst.—Singapore, 24th ult. Gen.—G. L. & Co.

Petchaburi, Ger. s.s. 1,373, C. Gosswich, 10th inst.—Bangkok, 28th ult. Rice—B. & S.

Demodocus, Br. s.s. 6,688, A. E. Dodd, 12th inst.—Singapore, 7th inst. Gen.—Order.

Lyemoon, Ger. s.s. 1,238, E. Abahagen, 13th inst.—Saigon, 10th inst. Gen.—Chinese.

Solveig, Norw. s.s. 2,829, P. Elvinsen, 14th inst.—Java, Sugar & Gen.—J. C. J. L.

Sulsang, Br. s.s. 1,737, Simpson, 13th inst.—Freemantle, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Bollofos, Norw. s.s. 859, A. T. Johnson, 15th inst.—Bangkok, 7th inst. Gen.—T. & Co.

Korea, Am. s.s. 5,651, A. W. Nelson, 15th inst.—San Francisco, 20th ult. Gen.—P. M. & Co.

E. of India, Br. s.s. 5,940, 17th inst.—Vancouver, 25th ult. Gen.—C. P. R.

Inverlyde, Br. s.s. 2,950, D. Mansfield, 16th inst.—New York, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Nelus, Br. s.s. 6,684, D. Maclean, 18th inst.—Singapore, 12th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Kanakuk, Br. s.s. 2,593, T. J. Archbold, 17th inst.—Haiphong, Gen.—S. O. Co.

Kueichow, Br. s.s. 1,220, Forsyth, 18th inst.—Chefoo, 11th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Paklot, Ger. s.s. 1,012, Palmer, 17th inst.—Bangkok, 10th inst. Rice—B. & S.

Tijhial, Dut. s.s. 3,068, W. H. Lagz, 17th inst.—Batavia, 9th inst. Sugar & Coffee—J. C. J. L.

Drufar, Norw. s.s. 1,102, J. Bing, 18th inst.—Haiphong, 17th inst. Gen.—C. S. S. N. Co.

Hongkong, Fr. s.s. 743, Marguerite, 18th inst.—Haiphong, 16th inst. Gen.—A. R. Marty.

Hupah, Br. s.s. A. Tucker, 18th inst.—Saigon, Rice—B. & S.

Kalfong, Br. s.s. 967, H. Mathias, 20th inst.—Haiphong, 19th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Kumsang, Br. s.s. 2,077, F. Wheeler, 18th inst.—Moji, 15th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Kwangshah, Chinese, 1,836, Bangster, 18th inst.—Shanghai, 8th inst. Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Mathilde, Ger. s.s. 981, Schalkier, 16th inst.—Haiphong, 15th inst. Gen.—J. & Co.

Tamba Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,803, S. Nagasawa, 18th inst.—Seattle, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Triumph, Ger. s.s. Langschwager, 16th inst.—Haiphong, 15th inst. Gen.—J. & Co.

Yochow, Br. s.s. Speed, 19th inst.—Moji, 15th inst. Coal—B. & S.

Zafre, Am. s.s. 4,000, F. S. McMurray, 15th inst.—Manila, 15th inst. Gen.—S. T. & Co.

Chingchow, Br. s.s. 1,195, J. Doyle, 20th inst.—Kwangyoo, 17th inst. Gen.—Cement Stone—S. T. & Co.

Colombo Maru Jap. s.s. 2,919, O. Sakamoto, 20th inst.—Bombay, Gen.—Order.

Gregory Apoa, Br. s.s. 2,961, J. R. O'Sullivan, 20th inst.—Calcutta, 5th inst. Gen.—D. S. & Co.

Halim, Br. s.s. 641, Stewart, 31st inst.—Swatow, 20th inst. Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Ponno, Br. s.s. 3,301, C. M. Hayward, 5th inst.—Mororan, 11th inst. Petro-leum—S. O. Co.

Yuensang, Br. s.s. 1,125, P. H. Bole, 11th inst.—Manila, 18th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

TIDE TABLE.

20th July, to 26th July, 1914.

Time	High Water	Low Water	Time	High Water	Low Water
Mon.	10 10	7 10	Mon.	10 10	7 10
Tues.	11 10	8 10	Tues.	11 10	8 10
Wed.	12 10	9 10	Wed.	12 10	9 10
Thurs.	13 10	10 10	Thurs.	13 10	10 10
Fri.	14 10	11 10	Fri.	14 10	11 10
Sat.	15 10	12 10	Sat.	15 10	12 10

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1914.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

Government Proposals to Deal with Unemployment.

At the request of the Selangor miners, Mr. J. A. Russell and Mr. Ohoo Kia Peng called on the Resident at Kuala Lumpur last week to discuss the unemployment of mining coolies and suggested that Government should prepare for the continuation or aggravation of the evil.

The Resident discussed the matter fully and said Government were already giving the matter attention. Should matters grow worse, they would undertake several large labour employing works.

Aerial Navigation.

An F.M.S. Government Gazette Extraordinary published notices that in exercise of the powers vested in him by section 2 of the Aerial Navigation Enactment, 1913, the Chief Secretary to Government prohibits the navigation of aircraft over the area the boundaries of which are described in the following schedule:—

Commencing at junction of the Jalan Simpang and Circular Road, the boundary runs in a south-easterly direction along the western boundary of the Circular Road to its junction with the Ampang Road; thence in a westerly direction along the northern boundary of Ampang Road to its junction with the Yap Kwan Seng Road; thence in a south-easterly direction following a straight line to the junction of Circular Road with Pasar Road; thence in a westerly direction in a straight line towards the European Hospital till it cuts the railway line to Klang; thence in a north-easterly and northerly direction following the railway line to its intersection with Maxwell Road; thence in a north-easterly direction to the junction of Batu Road and Jalan Simpang; thence in an easterly direction following the southern boundary of Jalan Simpang to the point of commencement.

A Gift from H. M. S. Swiftsure. The following letter has been received by the Secretary, Selangor Club, from H. M. S. Swiftsure:—
"H. M. S. Swiftsure, East Indies, Colombo, June 30, 1914. Dear Sir,—A silver bowl is being forwarded addressed to you from the petty officers and men of H. M. S. Swiftsure, which they hope the committee and members of the Selangor Club will be good enough to accept as a small token of the ship's company's appreciation of the kind welcome and hospitality extended to them during their visit to Port Swettenham in September-October, 1913. Yours faithfully, (Sd.) H. H. Sweeting, Fleet Paymaster, hon. secretary, canteen committee."

Major-General Reade's Tour. Major-General R. N. Reade, G.B., General Officer Commanding Straits Settlements, accompanied by three staff officers, was to arrive in Kuala Lumpur on Sunday, July 19th, by the night mail train from Singapore. At 11 a.m. on Sunday he was to inspect the M.S.V.R. at field work in the vicinity of the Rifle Range, who were to fall in in field service order at 10.30 a.m. On Tuesday, July 21st, the General was to leave by mail train for Ipoh and that afternoon to carry out a field work inspection of the members of No. 4 and 5 Companies, M. S. V. R. On Wednesday he was to leave for Taiping to inspect the Malay States Guides.

Kuala Lumpur Rubber Factory Burnt.

A fire broke out in a smoke shed belonging to Bangsar Estate, near the Central Malay Engine Works, on the morning of July 8th. It was caused by a coolie leaving open the door of the flame box, causing the rubber to catch fire. The flames spread

very rapidly, the shed being only of wood and atap, and in a very few minutes it was burnt practically to the ground. The strong wind blowing at the time carried the flames across to a clerk's house near, also of wood and atap, and before the alarm was given for the fire had gone so far that it was impossible to save anything. A number of coconut trees round about had begun to burn, and the Brigade confined their attention to these and to coolies' lines near, the spread of the fire further being prevented.

There was a large quantity of rubber in the shed at the time the fire broke out, all of this being destroyed, and the total damage caused by the fire is put at something like \$5,000.

Kelamak Rubber.

The report of Kelamak Rubber Company shows a profit and credit balance of \$29,834. A dividend of 3 per cent. is declared and \$20,375 carried forward. The company has now fully planted 751 acres and has in reserve 208. The directors do not propose to do further planting. The all-in cost was 1/4d. and the profit 8 1/2d. The estimated crop is 77,000 lbs.

Chinese Gamblers.

Remarkable allegations are being made as to the extent to which gambling is being indulged in by the Chinese in Tongkah. Gambling is said to have developed to such an extent that some \$13,000 were won in a single night by a banker representing a gambling syndicate. "The bankers" are mostly professionals. The games played are dice, "Fan Tan," and "See Koo," and each night or day as many as five or six bankers take their turn on the mat after the other.

Gopeng Gang Robbery.

The Times of Malaya of July 2nd gives details of a gang robbery at Gopeng:

At half-past seven on the evening of June 30 a band of thirteen men entered Market Street. Seven of them were armed with revolvers. In the space of five minutes they had "held up" the whole street at the muzzle of the revolver, looted a goldsmith's shop, Chop Khong Fook, and were decamping into the jungle with booty of the value of \$10,000. Making straight for the goldsmith's shop as soon as they entered the street, eleven of the gang went inside while the other two remained at the door, and with revolvers levelled terrorised the passers-by in the crowded street. Inside the shop the towkay and his assistants were "covered" with revolvers, while all the contents were rapidly collected together. An absolute clearance was made of all the jewellery in the shop, and in addition the safe was opened and a large sum of money taken.

Careful organisation and remarkable audacity characterized the raid. Everything was done with extraordinary swiftness and precision, and the robbers were moving off with their booty before the people had had time to recover from the first shock of surprise.

Marriage Arranged.

A marriage has been arranged between Leonard H. Taylor, M.B., B.S., of Kota Bharu, Kelantan, F.M.S., eldest son of Herbert Taylor, M.B., 180, Kennington Park-road, S.E., and Truda Davies, twin daughter of the Rev. E. J. M. Davies, vicar of Walton-le-Dale, near Preston, and will take place in the Cathedral, Singapore, early in October.

"One Biff."

"This gentleman here give me one biff and I fall down" is what an English speaking Tamil, rejoicing in the name of John, informed the Magistrate at Kuala Lumpur the other day, when called upon to answer a charge of having been drunk and disorderly at the second milestone on the Petaling Road, last Tuesday, preferred against him by Mr. Hann, manager of the Central

A RENT ACTION.

(Continued from page 4.)

At the adjournment of the case in the morning, Mr. Faithfull announced his intention of subpoenaing the principal land-lady.

After tiffin, Mr. Faithfull asked leave to ask plaintiff further questions. He had been instructed that the plaintiff had called on the landlady and told her if anyone came with a piece of paper telling her to come to Court she was not to come.

This the plaintiff denied.

Mr. Faithfull:—Why did you call on a lady whom you know I was going to call as a witness?—I called to see which lady was the one you wanted to call.

The principal landlady said she had had a subpoena served on her this morning by a gentleman with the "golden teeth," using that means of describing one of the Court bailiffs.

The case was adjourned.

engine works, who in his evidence alleged that John under the influence of strong drink had been beating a child in such a manner, as to necessitate his (prosecutor's) forcible interference. John denied that he had been unduly severe in punishing the child; but admitted that it was just possible that he might have exceeded his usual allowance of the cup that clears to-day of past regrets and future fears. He pleaded, however, that this indulgence occurred not upon the public highway, where such things are not allowed, but in the sanctity of his own compound, where they were quite permissible; and, as Mr. Hann really could not say that this was not so, and called nobody else who could, John left the Court, a proud and happy victor in the forensic fray.

SINGAPORE.

Robinson Piano Co's Action.

In the Singapore District Court, before Mr. C. V. Dyson, the hearing is proceeding of an action brought by the Robinson Piano Co., against Mr. H. C. Lane, of Messrs. Behn Meyer and Co., to recover \$187.27 balance of an account for the purchase of a piano. Defendant afterwards complained that the instrument was defective although it had been carefully looked after while he had it, and plaintiffs contended that it was in good order when supplied, and its damaged condition was not due to any original defect. The further hearing of the case is fixed for July 24.

The Late Mrs. Hume.

The funeral took place amidst general manifestations of regret at Bidadari last week of the late Mrs. Hume, wife of Mr. T. J. Hume, secretary of John Little and Co. The service, a fully choral one, was very impressive. The Rev. H. G. Peile conducted the Service in the Chapel and the obsequies at the grave-side were conducted by the Bishop of Singapore. The full choir of St. Andrew's Cathedral sang "Rock of Ages" during the progress to the grave-side, and, later, "On the Resurrection Morning."

Amongst the large gathering of mourners and sympathisers present were:

Mr. T. J. Hume, Mr. A. H. Todd (mourners) and Messrs. W. A. N. Battenberg, Griffith Jones, Graham Hutchison, T. G. Scott, W. M. Foreman, W. M. Batcher, Sheffield, J. Mackenzie, J. Bentley, H. B. Winter and A. Reid. Practically the whole of John Little and Co's European staff and a large number of the Chinese and other employees were present including:—Messrs R. Scouler, E. N. Benjafield, J. Hodgins, W. Hodgins, F. J. Hodgins, F. W. Couch, E. Ohallen, J. E. Oldam and F. Rachwaldy.

There were many very beautiful floral tributes, including one from the Kuala Lumpur branch of John Little and Co. and others from the European and native employees of the Singapore house.

WEST RIVER COLLISION.

Marine Court Case Resumed.

At the Marine Court, this morning, Commander Beckwith R.N., continued the hearing of the case in which R. D. Thomas, the master of the s.s. Sui Tai, prosecuted Owen Hughes, master of the s.s. On Lee, for failing to observe the International Regulations for the prevention of collision, articles 23 and 24, on the night of July 13 in the West River.

Mr. Stevenson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Dixon, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, defended.

According to the evidence given for the prosecution on Monday, the On Lee collided with the Sui Tai, near the Swallow Light, in consequence of the negligence of the defendant.

His Worship said he would like to hear the quartermaster of the Sui Tai.

Leung Shui was then called, and said he had had seven or eight years' experience of the West River. He was used to steam steering. On the date in question he had charge of the wheel at Ki O Island. The pilot told him to steer towards the light. The light was a white one off Kongmoon. He did not know that the Captain left the bridge in charge of the Chief Officer. The pilot first told him to steer for the white light, and then, later, to port the helm. He had been steering at the time when the ship left. It was then 10.15. The pilot then told him to port the helm, but the ship only steered a little. The first order was "port half" and then "port hard." The ship only answered a little when he ported hard. He saw the On Lee turn towards the Sui Tai, but he could not see the collision.

By Mr. Dixon:—He did not hear the On Lee give a blast, nor did he hear any call through a megaphone—he was in the wheelhouse. He did not know even now that Mr. Jones called through a megaphone. He did what the pilot told him. He could not say that if he went to port the accident would not have happened; he did what the pilot told him. The Sui Tai was coming down, but he could not say how far she was from the On Lee. The Sui Tai was about five hundred feet from the Sui Tai. At the collision there were three blasts given by the Sui Tai, but none after the collision. The Sui Tai was overtaking the On Lee, but, at the time, she was parallel with her.

Mr. Dixon said he would call Captain Hughes, but he was in his bunk at the time. He would also call Mr. Jones, the Chief Officer, and an entirely independent witness, the captain of the Sui Tai.

His Worship:—Same Company?

Mr. Dixon:—I don't know.

Owen Hughes, a master mariner, the Captain of the On Lee, said the Sui Tai started making this run on July 6. He noticed her on that date and she was being "steered all over the ocean." It was about the Swallow Light. He spoke to the Captain of the Sui Tai on the 7th, and he spoke to witness of the bad steering on the Sui Tai and admitted the ship itself was a bad steerer. On July 13, on the trip in question, and when off Ki O, the mate called him out and told him the Sui Tai was astern. The Sui Tai was then two cables astern on the starboard quarter, steering badly, but he could not say that he could see both lights. Witness turned over the bridge to the mate. The first thing witness did was to give one short blast on the whistle. He had hardly left the bridge when he was awakened by the blast of a whistle. He could not say whose whistle was blowing, but he thought it was the Sui Tai's.

He went on the bridge and saw the Sui Tai about twenty feet off the starboard quarter. He thought the Sui Tai should have gone to port,—there was plenty of room—or stopped.

The real reason of the accident was that the Sui Tai did not keep out of the road.

F. W. Jones, the Chief Officer, said he was in charge of the bridge at 10 p.m. He noticed the Sui Tai at that moment. She was bearing on the starboard quarter two cables. She was not steering well; she was steering badly. When the Sui Tai passed the On Lee, the Sui Tai was bearing abeam, fifty feet off the On Lee. The Sui Tai passed the On Lee about two hundred feet on the port hand. He never altered his course.

His Worship said if witness would answer the questions as near as he could, yes or no, they would get on better; he knew witness could not do it, but he would ask him to do so as near as he could.

Excitable Witness.

Witness then broke into a most uncontrollable state of excitement, banged his clenched fist on the witness-box, gesticulated wildly and shouted at the top of his voice, as he rambled a most incoherent and disjointed statement.

Captain Somerville, of the s.s. Sui Tai, said at 10.30 p.m. on the date in question he was on the bridge and saw the On Lee and Sui Tai close to his ship on the port bow. They were all three about mid-channel. It was a moonlight night with "a little clouds." The Sui Tai and On Lee were "neck and neck." They passed his ship. He was in the habit of watching these ships. They were racing and he put his glasses to his eyes and watched for about three minutes, and he would say that the On Lee did not alter her course more than three degrees, but he saw the Sui Tai come over towards the On Lee. He did not know, until he got to Hongkong, what damage was done.

Mr. Stevenson:—I put it to you, Captain Somerville, about standing on the port bow watching them very close, is entirely untrue?

Witness:—Well I was an eye-witness, eh? And this appears perjury, according to what you say? Thank you very much—now go ahead.

His Worship:—You must qualify that.

Mr. Stevenson:—It is only a suggestion.

His Worship:—Well he is on oath.

After the witness had answered the questions put to him, Mr. Stevenson said that, with regard to his suggestion to Captain Somerville that the statement he made was entirely untrue about standing on the port bow, he was sorry to say that his instructions were to put the suggestion to him that it was untrue. I find that that is not so, and I tender my apology.

Witness:—Because you are a lawyer I'll forgive you. (Loud laughter.) Only I was going to fight it to the bitter death (Laughter.)

After further corroborative evidence had been called, the case was again adjourned.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The L.G.M. s.s. PRINZ WALDEMAR left Manila on the 21st inst. at 1 p.m. and may be expected here on or about the 24th inst. at 4 p.m.

The F. M. s.s. SIBERIA arrived at Manila on Monday, July 20, at 8 p.m. and is scheduled to leave that port for Hongkong on Wednesday at 3 p.m., making her due to arrive at Hongkong Friday, July 24th at about 9 a.m.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. NOTICE OF ORDINARY AND EXTRAORDINARY MEETINGS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of August, 1914, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1914, and for the confirmation of the election of Directors.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 10th August, to SATURDAY, the 22nd August, 1914, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

AND NOTICE is hereby also given that at the same place and on the same day at Noon or so soon afterwards as the Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting shall be concluded an Extraordinary Meeting of the Shareholders in this Corporation will be held when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions:—

(1) That the Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation be and they are hereby requested and authorised by and on behalf of the shareholders of the Company to take the steps necessary to apply for the introduction of an Ordinance into the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hongkong supplemental to The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Ordinance 1866, and the enactment of the same by the Governor of Hongkong with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof to effect the amendment of Section 20 of The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Ordinance 1866, hereafter set out with such modifications (if any) as they may think fit and to accept such Ordinance if and when enacted.

The following is the amendment above referred to:—The deletion from Section 20 of the said Ordinance of the words, "To take and accept any lands, houses, or other real or personal property in satisfaction, liquidation, or payment of any debt absolutely and bona fide pre-viously due and owing to the Company, and also to take any mortgage or other lien or charge on real or personal property as a security for any monies actually and bona fide pre-viously due to the Company or for which any person may have rendered himself liable to the Company, and to hold such lands, houses and other real and personal property respectively for such reasonable time as may be necessary for selling and disposing of and converting the same into money, and the substitution thereof of the following words:—"To take, accept, enforce, release, realise, or deal with any security now held or which may hereafter be held by the Company, for any monies owing or to become owing to the Company, or for any liabilities incurred or to be incurred towards or by the Company by way of mortgage, pledge, hypothecation, deposit or otherwise howsoever of every kind of property or rights."

(2) That the Deed of Settlement of the Company be altered in manner following:—

(a) That the following words be struck out of lines two and three of Article 55, namely, "the words" for not exceeding fifteen days before and seven days after every ordinary Meeting" and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor, namely: "during such time as the Court thinks fit; not exceeding in the whole thirty days in each year."

(b) That the following words be struck out of

the last line of Article 56, namely, "after the Meeting," and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor, namely, "after the re-opening of the Register."

(c) That Articles 76, 77 and 78 be cancelled.

(d) That the following Articles be adopted and substituted for Articles 76, 77 and 78, namely:

ARTICLE 76.—"General Meetings shall be held once in every year, at such time and place in the Colony as may be prescribed by the Company in General Meeting and if no such time or place is prescribed, then at such time and place as may be determined by the Court, and unless and until otherwise prescribed or determined as aforesaid a General Meeting shall be held in the month of February in every year."

ARTICLE 77.—"The General Meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called 'Ordinary Meetings.'"

ARTICLE 78.—"All other General Meetings shall be called 'Extraordinary Meetings.'"

(e) That Article 90 be altered by inserting and adopting after the word "holding" in line five thereof the words "or representing by proxy" and by striking out at the end of the said Article the words "present in person."

(f) That the following words be added to Article 94:—"The Court may from time to time pay to the Shareholders such interim dividends as appear to be justified by the position of the Company."

(g) That the following words be struck out of the first three and a half lines of Article 174, namely, the words "Half-year ending the 30th June and the 31st December, shall make a 'general Half-Yearly,' and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor:—"Year ending the 31st day of December shall make a General."

(h) That the word "Half" be struck out of the 18th line of Article 174 and also out of the 6th line of Article 175.

(i) That the word "twice" and the words "the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December" be struck out of lines 4 and 5 of Article 176 and that the word "once" be adopted and substituted for the word "twice" in the fourth line thereof.

(j) That the words "or the Ordinary Half-Yearly" and the words "as the case may be" be struck out of lines 10 and 11 of Article 177.

Should the Second Resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By Order of the Court of Directors.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong 21st July, 1913.

FOR SHANGHAI KOBE AND MOJI.

The Steamship

"GREGORY APOAR," Capt. J. R. Sullivan, will be despatched for the above ports, FRIDAY the 24th instant, at noon.

The Steamer has superior accommodation for passengers, is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified doctor.

Return Tours to Japan (occupying 20 days).

Return tickets are available by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamers. Fare for round trip \$120.

For Further Particulars, apply to DAVID SARBOON & CO., LD., Agents, Hongkong, 22nd July, 1914.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1914.

CANTON BANKNOTES.

The Nam Sum's Cargo.

It is reported that the Chinese cruiser, Nam Sum, is bringing down from Peking to Canton \$1,000,000 in new ten-dollar notes, issued by the Central Government to replace the old ones. The Nam Sum is said to be due in Hongkong "on or about July 22." It is believed that, on account of her deep draft, she will not proceed farther than Whampoa, but that the gun-boat Po Pik will await her there to relieve her of her valuable cargo.

BATHING INCIDENT.

European's Narrow Escape from Drowning.

Last evening an unpleasant incident occurred in connection with the Y.M.C.A. bathing picnic, when Mr. Bland, one of the party, nearly lost his life. Mr. Bland, who is a tyro at swimming, had kept a course parallel to the shore and, as he thought, well within his depth. Becoming fatigued and desiring to rest, he endeavoured to touch the bottom, but found he could not do so. He found himself in difficulties and was only able to attract attention with his hands. Other swimmers hastened to his aid, and he was taken ashore in an unconscious state, being brought round by artificial respiration carried out under the direction of Mr. Dovey.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the Correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

WEIGHT-LIFTING.

[To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.]

Sir,—I beg to state that Mr. Moyle's plucky boast in challenging Mr. Evans to a contest to lift bar-bells seems fruitless. Moyle promised, through the medium of the Hongkong Telegraph, dated the 18th inst., to meet Mr. Evans at the V.R.C. on Tuesday night, the 21st, to sign up for the contest.

Now, after the committee meeting was over, I placed books before the Hon. Secretary and members showing the rules and regulations which the two contestants were actually to perform. Mr. Evans was present, and matters were discussed to his satisfaction as to rules and styles of lifting. Rather sad to say, Mr. Moyle did not turn up as promised. We waited for him up to 8.40 p.m., when matters were adjourned.

Books with the rules were left in the hands of the Secretary, who will be pleased to accommodate Mr. Moyle at any time he cares to put in an appearance for the contest according to the rules of the B. A. W. L. A. No other rules will be recognised.

J. Mc. WILLIAM,
V. R. C., Hongkong, 22nd July, 1914.

[We understand that Moyle will be given the option of picking any lifts he likes, and that Evans will undertake to do the same lifts, according to the Association rules.—Ed.]

OLIVE OIL.

It is seldom that the opportunity is presented to Hongkong folk of securing really genuine olive oil. They can now get their wants supplied, however, for the Medical Hall has just received a consignment direct from Nice. It is invaluable for medicinal purposes, table use, salads, etc.

PHILIPPINE SLAVERY.

A Goodly Company of Liars.

Mr. D. O. Worcester writes to the New York Evening Post as follows:—In your issue of May 14, 1914, you published, under the caption "Rogues' Jir," Philippine Slavery," a letter from Mr. Erving Winslow stating that five committees were appointed by the Philippine Assembly to examine into the charges of slavery made by me, and making allegations as to what these committees have reported.

One Assembly committee was appointed to investigate slavery and peonage. It divided itself into various sub-committees, which reported back to the parent organization. The latter rendered two reports.

Mr. Winslow has done scant justice to the sweeping conclusions set forth in these interesting documents. Briefly, the Assembly committee found not only that slavery "in the legal sense" does not exist in the Philippines, but that it has probably never existed there, except in Jolo.

As a matter of fact, I myself was merely the humble instrument for arranging in logical sequence a small part of the written and signed testimony of judges, lawyers, army and constabulary officers, policemen, churchmen, missionaries, bureau chiefs, ethnologists, provincial officers, both Filipino and American, business men, and private citizens of American, English, Spanish, and Filipino birth, declaring that slavery and peonage exist in the Philippines.

We now find not only that all of this goodly company, including myself, were liars, deceivers or themselves deceived, but that historians beginning with Martin De Rada in 1574 and ending with Blumenbrunn in 1881, were also probably deceived in believing that what they saw was slavery, while the description of slavery in Batangas, written by the Filipino patriot Rizal in 1890, is passed over in silence. To cap the climax, we learn that "even in Jolo, where the institution existed legally under the precepts of the Mohammedans, it was almost nominal."

Is it not remarkable that these Mohammedans, who harried the Philippines throughout their length and breadth, burning and murdering, should suddenly have become so humane upon their return to their homes that they incorporated their Filipino prisoners in their households practically as members of the family?

These things being so, what midsummer madness has seized upon Governor-General Francis Burton Harrison, who, after the somewhat revolutionary findings of the Assembly committee had been made public, issued the following executive order:

The Government of the Philippine Islands.

Executive Bureau, Manila.

March 31, 1914.

Executive Order No. 30.

The attention of all insular, provincial, municipal, and township officers is hereby directed to the provisions of act numbered 2,300 of the Philippine Legislature, and act numbered 2,399 of the Philippine Commission, regarding slavery, involuntary servitude, peonage, and the taking away of any non-Christian tribe from his or her place of abode for the purpose of exploiting or exhibiting such person as a spectacle elsewhere.

It is the duty of all executive, peace, and prosecuting officers of the Government, whether insular, provincial, municipal, or township, to enforce the provisions of the above laws vigorously, and failure to do so will render the negligent officer subject to discipline.

Francis Burton Harrison,
Governor-General.

DAY BY DAY.

Jumped into the Harbour.
A Chinese woman aged seventy, jumped into the Harbour yesterday, but was rescued by a boatman from a boat quite near.

Jewellery Stolen.
Some person has stolen from a widow in Lyndhurst Terrace, a box containing \$94 worth of jewellery.

Telegraph Stolen.
Captain Flett, s.s. Salamis, has reported that someone has stolen from the engineer's room a telegraph valued \$250.

Sent to Trial.

A Chinese charged with snatching a gold earring from a Chinese woman, was committed for trial by Mr. Wood this morning. The man admitted six previous convictions.

Constable Discharged.

Richard Kensett, a police constable at the Naval Yard, was discharged by Mr. Wood on a charge of behaving in a noisy and disorderly manner in Sampan Street.

Discharged.

A case which has taken a considerable time and in which Kwan Tye, 102 Queen's Road Central, was summoned for supplying the Superintendent of Imports and Exports with a false and incorrect return, ended in the defendant's discharge. Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton defended.

Extradition Case.

W. A. Baer, who was arrested on an extradition warrant on a charge of obtaining 10,000 francs in Switzerland by false pretences, appeared to-day at the Police Court and was remanded in police custody until to-morrow, by Mr. J. R. Wood.

The Injured Police Officer.

Acting Inspector McKay, who was injured by two Chinese when he was trying to effect an arrest, is still in hospital, but he is progressing favourably. The injuries he received are not as serious as at first anticipated.

Attempted Armed Robbery.

It is reported that three armed men attempted a robbery at Kowloon City, and in their attempt gagged a male occupant. The man's mother happened to arrive on the scene and she called out "Thief," causing the robbers to bolt. The men are known and there is every likelihood of an arrest. Nothing was stolen.

Human slavery in its most extreme form, under which the owner sacrifices his heathen divinities, has been checked in Mindanao only since the American occupation.

The performance of recent human sacrifices, which is frankly admitted by the Bilan and Bagobo chiefs who have practised them, will be found described at length by Cole in the publication No. 170 of the Field Museum of Natural History, beginning on page 111.

When the Philippine Assembly recently passed a law prohibiting and penalizing slavery and peonage, it did not intend that it should be enforced. The way was prepared for its non-enforcement by the above-mentioned committee report, denying the existence of the evils which the Assembly had just legislated against. This was pure effrontery. The matter threatened to become such a scandal that the Governor-General issued an executive order warning the executive, peace, and prosecuting officers of the Government that failure to enforce the law would render them subject to discipline.

Commercial.

Japanese Revenue and Expenditure.

The Japanese Financial Commissioner informs Reuter's Agency that the total state revenue of Japan for the financial year 1913-14 ended March 31 amounted to 541,411,304 yen (\$54,141,139), an increase of 38,202,583 yen over the previous year, while the expenditure amounted to 522,350,644 yen (\$52,235,644), a decrease of 11,009,632 yen.

The Home Tea Market.

June 28—Messrs. Wm. Jas. and Hy. Thompson write in their weekly Tea Circular:—The market during the past week has not undergone any material change; the tone continues quiet, and an easier tendency in Ceylons up to about 8½d. per lb. has been noticeable. China: Arrival, Mishima Maru with 20 pkgs. Privately the market is practically closed pending the arrival of new season's teas at the beginning of next month. Java: Offerings during the week, 4,118 packages against 3,304 pkgs. last year; total from Jan. 1 to date, 128,043 pkgs. against 117,827 pkgs. last year. There was a fair demand at the auctions on 25th inst. at the recent lower level of prices, except for low-grade Dusts and Fannings, which showed a further decline. Among the highest averages were:—Goolpara, 10d.; Tanara, 11½d.; and Windoe, 8½d. The average for the whole sale on Garden Account is 8½d. per lb., compared with 8d. per lb. a year ago.

Messrs. Lloyd, Matheson and Carrith's Weekly Tea Report states:—China: Since our last a fair number of contracts have been made to "arrive" in new season's black leaf Oolong at 5½d. to 6½d. per lb., and buyers are getting good value at these quotations. In the higher grades dealers have also secured a few parcels of fine Keemuns from 10d. to 1s. 4d. per lb. Foochow: Some overland masters have been offered of choice Ohing Woos, and business is reported in one or two small lots about 1s. to 1s. 2d. per lb. Java: There was less demand at rather easier rates.

Messrs. Shepard and Co.'s Indian and Ceylon Tea Market Report says with reference to Indian Tea:—The small supplies on offer this week, namely, 2,618 packages, attracted little attention. New season's teas consisted almost entirely of Darjeelings, the quality of which was not sufficiently good to create much competition, and prices as a rule tended in buyers' favour. Ceylon: The supplies on offer showed a considerable reduction on those of the two preceding weeks, 27,300 packages being catalogued, of which 1,150 were taken out unsold. Prices showed some further tendency in buyers' favour. Java: 4,118 packages offered and met a fairly good demand, but prices generally tended in buyers' favour, more especially for the commoner descriptions, Dusts and Broken Teas being distinctly cheaper.

Rubber Market.

June 28—The market for Plantation has been quiet and rather easier. Standard Quality No. 1 Crepe on the spot closes 2s. 3d. sellers (last year 2s. 11d.), June delivery sold at 2s. 3½d., July at 2s. 2½d.; and value, July-Dec. 2s. 1½d. value, and Jan.-March (1915) at 2s. 1d. and sellers. Smoked Sheet (ribbed) spot closes at 2s. 3d. sellers, June delivery 2s. 3d., July 2s. 2½d., July-Dec. 2s. 2d., and Jan.-March (1915) at 2s. 1½d. Para is steady, but quiet. Hard Fine on the spot closing 2s. 9½d. value (last year 2s. 9½d.). The receipts at Para this month are 1,550 tons against 1,850 tons last year. Many and various have been the rumours during the week on the subject of the latest attempts to produce synthetic rubber. They culminated in persistent statements in Mincing-lane that the manufacturer whose name has been most prominent in the matter had declared that he had been "deceived." It was further stated that the manufacture of the "stuff"—whatever it was—had been stopped and the works closed down. The curious part

of the whole thing was that several hard-headed cotton people and others in the north had put considerable sums of money into the syndicate. Perhaps it may have been that it was not altogether synthetic rubber that attracted them, as the syndicate took over quite a host of patents and things beside the rubber patent. If synthetic rubber by the proposed process failed they have other things to fall back upon. By the way, there is said to be a small piece of the synthetic at the Rubber Exhibition, The Rubber Trade Association, in agreement with the Rubber Growers' Association, has decided that all rubber, except that from the Middle East, which at present is dealt with at the fortnightly auctions of plantation rubber, shall be sold separately after the sale of plantation. In future importers will be expected to print in the catalogues the varieties, such as Hevea, Ceara, Castillo, etc., of each lot of rubber. Mr. G. F. Burn, an engineer, seconds the suggestion of using rubber lining for the hulls of ships. Naval architects have aimed in the past for plate strength with rigidity, and double-bottoms, in the hope of meeting the blow and reducing, by prolonging, the force of impact; but with the increases in displacement and speed of ships (factors both directly proportional to the impulsive force) the time is approaching when the other side of the question—elasticity—should receive the attention it deserves. There are doubtless many practical objections to the proper fixing and ensuring the safety of rubber inboard, consistent with the proper protection from injury of the elastic substance during collision, but with this wonderful material, capable of stretching seven times its original length, and instantly returning to its original condition on release of the load, it is hoped naval architects will be able to utilise this suggested additional protection for the safety of precious lives on the high seas. A demonstration of the value of rubber for pavement covering will shortly be made in the heart of the City. The offices of the Malay States Information Agency are in Cannon-street, and the director has arranged with the City authorities to lay the pavement in front thereof with Plantation rubber. This should prove a good advertisement for the cultivated variety. The June issue of the *World's Rubber Position* (W. H. Rickinson and Son, London) has been issued, and furnishes all who want figures respecting rubber with a plentiful supply of statistics. The value of having such a handy reference month by month is of great use.

Rubber Auction Sales.

For the auctions held on 23rd, 24th, and 25th inst. 16,784 packages were catalogued, comprising:—Malay, 804 tons; Ceylon, 170 tons; Java, 50 tons; a total of 1,024 tons against 1,007 tons at last sale, and 846 tons a year ago. Of the offerings 151 tons were Standard Crepe, 191 tons smoked sheet, 160 tons "off" sheet, and 474 dark sorts. At the opening about the same rates as the close of last sale were realised, but these were not maintained for long. No. 1 Crepe dropping ¼d. per lb. on the first day and all the other grades following suit. Prices kept about steady at the decline until the close, 2s. 3d. being the most usual price for Standard Smoked Sheet and Crepe. Lots that had been awarded usually commanded a premium, as rubber that had not passed the Committee was too late for June tenders. Some of the lower grades at times went very cheaply, there being periods of slackness in the bidding. More medium grades were sold than is usually the case, as there was a fairly good attendance when these lots were on offer. The small quantity of crepe cured by the "Byrne" process sold at a slight discount as compared with Standard Crepe, the top price paid being 2s. 3d. Lanadon Block sold readily at 2s. 3½d. Highland Smoked Sheet sold up to 2s. 5½d. The usual price for Fine Blanket Crepe was 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 4d.; Sheet—F.a.g. smoked ribbed, 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 4½d. Ramboog Crepe, 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 11d. Ceara: Sheet, 1s. 10d. to 2s. 0½d.; Crepe, 1s. 6½d. to 2s. 0½d.; 5 pkgs. offered and 2 sold; Soft pressed heated Scrap, 1s. 5d.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Company, Limited.

An Interim Dividend of Three and half Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1914 will be payable on Tuesday 28th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's office.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Tuesday the 21st July to Tuesday the 28th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

Hongkong 14th July, 1914.

NOTICE.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING Company, Limited.

An Interim Dividend of Two Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1914 will be payable on Tuesday 28th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's office.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Tuesday the 21st July to Tuesday the 28th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Company, Limited.

General Agents for the WEST POINT BUILDING Company, Limited, Hongkong, 14th July, 1914.

S.S. "TINCAS" (Wrecked)

SHIPPERS and Underwriters interested in the cargo of this steamer are requested to communicate with the Underwriter within three months from date.

GILMAN & Co., Lloyd's Agents.

NOTICES.

EUCCHARISTIC CONGRESS.

A Reception will be held in the Compound of the Roman Catholic Cathedral by His Lordship Bishop Pozzoni on Friday, the 24th instant, at 9 p.m., at which addresses in connection with the above Congress will be delivered. All Catholics and their friends are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1914.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Statutory Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers at NOON on MONDAY 27th inst., instead of as previously notified.

By Order, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to The Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Company, Ltd. General Managers.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1914.

BAZAAR IN AID OF FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

THE Committee solicit the aid of the Public, and will be pleased to receive gifts of articles of any description for the above.

LAU CHU FAK, Chairman.

Chinese Chamber of Commerce, 32, Des Voeux Road Central.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his wife, AMELIA AUGUSTA, from this date and henceforth.

EGAS L. S. ALVES, 27, Mosque Terrace, Hongkong, 16th July, 1914.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office—40 Wall Street, New York.
London Office—25, Abchurch Lane, E.C.

BRANCHES—

Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Capital and Surplus—Gold \$5,000,000 equal to £1,000,000.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, made for one year at 4½ per annum, or for shorter periods, at rates, which may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued on all the principal cities in the world.

THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available all over the world.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT PURCHASE AND SALE OF Stocks on Shares effected.

TRAVELLERS CHECKS sold and cashed.

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 1st Nov. 1912.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund " 18,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches: Amoy, Canton, Hankow, Harbin, Kobe, Lyons, Shanghai, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHIONO, Manager.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1913. [18]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund " £1,200,000
Proprietors " £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1912. [2]

NOTICES.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...£1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)

THE Office of TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1908. [3]

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

10.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

10.15 A.M. to 10.15 A.M. " " " "

10.30 A.M. to 10.30 A.M. " " " "

10.45 A.M. to 10.45 A.M. " " " "

11.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. " " " "

11.15 A.M. to 11.15 A.M. " " " "

11.30 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. " " " "

11.45 A.M. to 11.45 A.M. " " " "

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital £15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling £1,500,000 at 2/-
Silver \$17,650,000

Reserve Liability £32,650,000

Proprietors £15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale—Chairman.

Hon. Mr. E. Shillim—Deputy Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

P. H. Holyoak, Esq.

C. Landgraf, Esq.

F. Lieb, Esq.

J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Hon. Mr. E. Shillim.

H. A. Siebs, Esq.

Ad. Widmann, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—N. J. Stubb.

ACTING MANAGER: Shanghai—J. D. Smart.

London Bankers—London County and Westminster Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed: On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

A. G. STEPHEN, Acting Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of £100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

A. G. STEPHEN, Acting Chief Manager.

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

Capital Fully Paid-up...Sh. Tael 7,500,000

Head Office—Shanghai.

Board of Directors—Berlin.

Branches: Berlin, Calcutta, Canton, Hamburg, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS: Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.

The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Limited.

Deutsche Bank (Berlin), London Agency.

Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft.

Dresdner Bank.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

MAX GUTSCHKE, Manager.

Hongkong, 9th Oct. 1911.

THE MERCHANT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed " 1,125,000

Paid Up " 562,500

Reserve Fund 465,000

BANKERS.

Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. R. LINTON, Manager.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE

Cannot be Beaten. If Equalled, For Bread, Cakes, Confectionery and meals with Wines & Liquors.

EXCHANGE.

Selling	Buying
T/T Demand 1/8 5/8	T/T Marks 184 1/4
30 d/s 1/9 11/16	T/T Demand Germany 185
60 d/s 1/9 1/4	T/T France 187 1/2
4 m/s 1/9 13/16	On Haiphong 6 1/4 % p.m.
T/T Shanghai 74 3/4	On Saigon 8
Private 30 d/s sight S'hai 75 1/4	On Bangkok 8 1/2
T/T Singapore 77 1/2	Buying
T/T Japan 88 1/4	4 m/s L/C 1/10
T/T India 135	4 m/s D/E 1/10 1/8
Demand India 135 1/2	6 m/s L/C 1/10 3/16
T/T Bombay 135 1/2	30 d/s S'hai & Melbourne 1/10 1/4
Demand Bombay 135 1/2	30 d/s San Fco & New York 44 3/4
T/T Calcutta 135 1/2	4 m/s Marks 1.89
Demand Calcutta 135 1/2	4 m/s France 2.32
Demand Manila 135 1/2	6 m/s do 2.34
T/T San Fco & New York 44 3/4	Bar Silver ready 24 9/16
Demand New York 44 3/4	forward 24 5/8
T/T Java 109 1/4	Gold Leaf per tael 57.30
	Bank of England rate 3 3/4
	Sovereign 10.95

TO-DAY'S SHARE REPORT.

S-SELLERS BA-SALES B-BUYERS N-NOMINAL

Stocks & Bonds of Value, Closing Prices.

Hongkong & S'hai 125 { \$855 b. \$24/10

Cantons 50 { 317 1/2 b.

North China 25 { T141 b.

Unions 100 { \$795 b.

Yangtze 250 { \$194

China Fires 20 { \$157 1/2 s.

Hongkong Fires 50 { \$398

China & Manilla 25 { \$3 s.

Douglas Steamship 50 { \$31 b.

Steamboats 15 { \$28 1/2 b.

Indo-China (Preferred) 25 { \$60 s.

(Deferred) 25 { \$21 b.

"Star Ferry" 10 { \$46

China Sugars 100 { \$79 1/2 s.

Luzon Sugars 100 { \$28 s.

Chinese Engineerings 21 { \$37 1/2

Tronohs 21 { \$30 1/2

Raubs 21 { \$3

Docks, Wharves, & Godowns 100 { \$86 1/2 b.

Kowloon Wharves 50 { \$63 b.

E.K. & W'poa Docks 50 { \$63 b.

Shanghai Docks T. 100 { T. 60 b.

Hongkong Wharves T. 100 { T. 91 b.

Langlois & Co. 100 { T. 94

H'kong Central E'tes 100 { \$102 b.

Hongkong Hotels 50 { \$127 b.

Hongkong Lands 100 { \$117 1/2 b.

